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30-day forecast

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Overseas selling prices

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Denmark, 10s 10d
Finland, 10s 10d
France, 10s 10d
Germany, 10s 10d
Greece, 10s 10d
India, 10s 10d
Italy, 10s 10d
Japan, 10s 10d
Norway, 10s 10d
Poland, 10s 10d
Portugal, 10s 10d
Spain, 10s 10d
Sweden, 10s 10d
Switzerland, 10s 10d
U.S.A., 10s 10d

Published daily except on
Sundays and public holi
days. Prices are for the
best quality of the com
modity and are subject to
change without notice.
All prices are in pence
unless otherwise stated.
The pound sterling is equal
to 100 pence.

HOME NEWS

Residential centres
to not reduce
differences, report says

Peter Evans, Home Office Correspondent, today provides more evidence suggesting that the reason for sending delinquents to a residential institution is not valid.

acknowledges that there always has been a limited control of behaviour endangering the public or the child, the impression is left that more boys than necessary are sent to such institutions.

report, which is produced by the Home Office Research Unit, is based on a study of two methods used at Wood Training School, Bristol, for delinquent boys.

records were examined if the 290 boys in the school, whose average age was 15 years, offended during the two years after they were sent to the school.

research spanned the years 1965-1973, during which time the school was a residential institution for boys aged 12 to 16. The authors, Mr. R. V. G. G. and Mr. R. V. G. G., add that the findings do not alter the implications of the findings.

house at the school was on what the report calls "voluntary paternalistic" and "voluntary paternalistic" lines. The school was a "voluntary paternalistic" institution, which was "voluntary paternalistic" in its approach.

With more than 65,000 people going to Orkney from April to October the islands had a 23 per cent increase in visitors during the tourist year compared with 1974.

Liberals may
field
5,000 local
candidates

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The Liberal Party plans to field at least five thousand candidates in May's district council elections, Mr. Stephen Ross, MP for the Isle of Wight and party spokesman on the environment, said yesterday.

That will be about double the number of candidates who contested the last important district council election, in 1973.

Launching a new handbook, *Liberals in Local Government*, Mr. Ross said that since July 1973, local by-elections had disclosed a swing of 7.2 per cent to the Liberals.

The party has a controlling majority on three local authorities, Liverpool, Eastbourne and Adur (West Sussex), and Mr. David Evans, chairman of the association of Liberal councillors, believes that the Liberals could win control of 20 councils in May if conditions are favourable.

Mr. Geoffrey Finsberg, Conservative MP for Camden, Hampstead, and vice-chairman of the party with special responsibility for Greater London, said yesterday that a gain in Kingston, and substantial swings to the Conservatives elsewhere in four other elections last week had administered a stern rebuke to the Wilson government.



Judge Patricia Coles, QC, after she had been sworn in as a circuit judge at the House of Lords yesterday by Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor.

Photographed
in the act

A photograph taken by Mr. Gerald Britton when he saw someone walking away with 13 records from his fairground booth was included in the prosecution documents at Gloucester Crown Court yesterday when Robert Collins, aged 27, of Seymour Place, Tewkesbury, admitted dishonestly handling 13 records from Mr. Britton. He was given six months' jail, suspended for 18 months.

Mr. Michael Rush, for the prosecution, said the photograph came out well, showing Mr. Collins with the records in his hand.

Orkney tourist boom

With more than 65,000 people going to Orkney from April to October the islands had a 23 per cent increase in visitors during the tourist year compared with 1974.

New moves
by ministers
to protect
consumers

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Two further initiatives in consumer protection will be announced before Christmas.

The first is to enforce unit pricing of fish and the second is to investigate the reasons for high prices of some groceries in rural areas.

An order is to be laid by Mrs. Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, to enforce unit-pricing of most fresh fish and many packs of frozen fish. It means that fishmongers and processors will have to state prices by the pound instead of by the piece or pack. The aim is to enable shoppers to make easy estimates of comparative value.

The order has been compiled after much bargaining between traders and officials at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection. Fishmongers said unit-pricing would cause confusion when applied to different portions for which different prices a pound were charged for different parts.

The investigation of rural prices will be announced by Mr. MacLennan, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection. It began after an investigation by the Price Commission.

Family expedition

Major John Blashford-Snell, the explorer, is setting off today on an expedition to the Chivru valley in Nepal with his wife and daughters, and two of his army friends.

Government acts to
house the homeless

By Pat Healy

The Government has decided after all to legislate to place a duty on local authorities to provide accommodation for homeless people.

The legislation, expected in the next session of Parliament, will also clarify the responsibilities of social service authorities to the homeless.

A confidential consultation paper issued earlier this year said the Government was not persuaded of the need for legislation. Mr. Fresson, Minister for Housing and Construction, announcing the decision in the Commons yesterday made clear that the Government has been convinced by two factors.

First, a questionnaire showed that many local authorities have not responded to Government advice on homelessness. Secondly, the local authority associations and 25 other bodies giving evidence after the consultation paper agreed that there should be a statutory responsibility on housing authorities.

The questionnaire showed that 60 per cent of local housing authorities have accepted the sole or main responsibility for accommodating homeless people, as was recommended in a joint government circular two years ago. About three-quarters of all authorities will not help a person who does not satisfy residential qualifications, which conflicts with the circular's advice. Some authorities are also ignoring the circular's advice not to split families in temporary accommodation.

Mr. Fresson promised yesterday that the Department of the Environment would take action before the legislation over those authorities that still split homeless families.

less families. Some of them do so invariably, he said.

Before introducing a new Bill on homelessness, the department intends to hold meetings with local authority associations and voluntary housing and social services bodies. Their views will be taken into account in drafting the legislation, and progress will be reported to the Commons before a Bill is introduced.

Mr. Fresson gave a warning that "while clear and firm statutory duties and guidelines must be provided, they will not by themselves ensure reasonable and humane practice in solving the causes of or relieving homelessness." That depended on development of housing policies, programmes and allocation practices; the willingness of housing and social services departments to work together; and cooperation between local authorities, particularly to help areas with great housing pressure.

Welcoming the decision yesterday, Mr. Christopher Holmes, deputy director of Shelter, said a questionnaire returned confirmed their own evidence that local authorities had been slow and reluctant to implement the circular. Many were still taking children into care, refusing to take responsibility for the priority groups defined in the circular, and still using bed-and-breakfast accommodation for homeless families.

"I believe the Government has changed its mind largely because it has been shocked by the answers from the local authorities", Mr. Holmes said. "The pressure from the Labour Party conference and voluntary groups for legislation has been shown to be justified."

In brief

Streaker told to
leave half of bet

Kenneth James Hendry, a Liverpool labourer, who ran unclothed on to Westminster Bridge and then swam the Thames on Saturday, was asked by Mr. Kenneth Barracough at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday why he did it.

Mr. Hendry, aged 25, replied: "For a bet." Mr. Barracough asked: "How much?" and when Mr. Hendry said £10, he replied: "Well, leave half of it."

Frigate leaves for
cod war patrol

The frigate *Andromeda*, 2,500 tons, sailed yesterday from Devonport to relieve one of the three frigates inside Iceland's disputed 200-mile fishing limit. It has two 4.5in guns and 263 officers and men on board.

£10m housing plan

Vauxhall Motors is planning a £10m house-building scheme on land near its Luton car factory. The company has applied for planning permission for 900 houses, flats and shops on a 55-acre site.

15 hours adrift

A cabin cruiser was 15 hours in the North Sea for 15 hours with two men on board after breaking down was towed to safety at Ayr, Northumberland, yesterday.

Bombs recovered

An army bomb disposal team has drilled two shafts 20 feet deep into the site of a reservoir dam wall at Ardingly, Sussex, to recover two German bombs.

President Pinochet replies to the Resolution of the United Nations

Chile firmly rejects the agreement approved against her. "We shall continue in our challenge so that the entire world will know the truth"

Chile categorically rejects the agreement of the United Nations which sustains that she has violated human rights. In announcing this rejection, the President of the Republic, General Augusto Pinochet, observed that the United Nations has today in the conspiracy against our country. I have the intimate conviction that their attitude does not often interpret the sentiment of their own people, that it corresponds to a well known blind and ideological action of Marxism-Leninism, but I harbour the firm hope that the reality of the facts will make them drop some day and that many Nations which now accuse us will make their own truth that Chile today proclaims in her noble solitude."

It has been considered necessary that the text of the President's speech, transmitted on Friday, 12th December, at 21.30 hours in Chile, should be made known to public opinion in the United Kingdom.

I address myself tonight, to National and International Public Opinion to defend the dignity of Chile. I am doing this because a recent resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations has sought to unjustly impair that dignity by accusing us of systematically violating human rights without a serious basis for such a charge.

In view of such an unfair accusation, our country must denounce our accusers' lack of moral authority. Among them there are dozens of Nations whose incipient civilisation existence has not yet permitted them to know, within their own experience, what human rights really are. They are talking of something they know nothing about, based on references from third parties.

The group of our accusers is augmented by countries which, although figuring at the top of Western or Eastern culture, have many aspects, could not resist a rigorous examination of how they respect human rights, since the pages of their recent history and at times of their own actual reality do not relieve them from serious faults. Nor can they throw the first stones.

But what is undoubtedly shameful is to tolerate with passive indifference the actions of those heading the attack against us, namely the Soviet Union and its satellite countries, whose imperialism has bloodstained many different zones of the Planet, in order to establish or sustain a totalitarian regime which destroys all moral principles and denies every human right.

Chile flatly rejects the resolution adopted against her because it is false, artificial, slanderous and profoundly unjust. I cannot repeat at this time the arguments and antecedents with which the Chilean Delegation to the United Nations amply discredited the accusations against us. We will endeavour, within the range of our possibilities, to make them known to international public opinion.

As for the Chilean people, the supreme argument of knowing and living the reality of our country's situation, here are the confessions of truth and of our supporting testimony. Here are the people of Chile to tell anyone who wishes to listen that September 11th, 1973 is an historic date of national liberation and since that day we are moving forward with respect, order and peace to continue to overcome the reeds ahead of us.

For this reason and with profound indignation in the face of such a pharisaical attitude, we raise with all our strength our voice of protest against an anti-judicial resolution of the United Nations which violates the very Charter that governs it.

Lack of moral authority

In fact, in accordance with existing norms, the United Nations has the mission of promoting respect for human rights. But up to now none has given it the right to arbitrarily check on the principle of non-interference, self-determination of peoples, and juridical equality among Nations.

The agreement of the United Nations against Chile not only lacks all moral force but, in addition, has no juridical value because it is absolutely contrary to law.

Chile could limit herself to point out the lack of moral authority of its defamers, and the anti-judicial character of the measure against her, and the anti-judicial character of the resolution adopted against her. These three elements of judgment would make it legitimate for us to offer opposition with our indifference and our silence in the face of an aggression in which justice and reason are completely absent.

However, our Government has decided to proceed in another manner. Together with defending the sovereign dignity of Chile unshakably, we have defended a clear and profound doctrine on human rights, and we have just presented to the international community a project which will permit, in the future, the serene investigation of the existence of those rights in all countries of the World.

The Government over which I preside has assumed a clear and valiant doctrinal position with regard to the theme of human rights.

the creator". We pointed out that "the State must recognize them and regulate the exercise of them. It can likewise never deny them". And to that we added that "human rights are the ap and marrow of Chilean democracy". In the press prosecution message to the Nation on 11th September last, I went further into this subject, explaining how human rights are universal and inalienable but not unrestricted and that not all are of the same hierarchy.

The latter assumes particular importance in estimating the situation of human rights in a certain country.

When all rights, without exception, become subordinated to the common welfare, they always remain subject to being exercised within juridical limitations which no organized society can fail to consecrate. But when a community faces an emergency or abnormal situation, it not only becomes necessary to emphasize such restrictions, but they also become necessary to temporarily suspend the exercise of some less important rights in order to safeguard others of greater importance.

This calls for organizing the rights of the human being hierarchically and at the same time calls for an analysis of their reality within a country, dynamically protecting their tendency in time, but determining whether a restriction is designed to heal the social structure and strengthen the restricted right or whether it is a vehicle for definitely abolishing one or all human rights. There is nothing more deceiving on this subject than limiting oneself to considering the reality of a country at a determined instant, in static or photographic form, to compare it with the ideal model of formulating rights. There are no people in the world whose own experience does not indicate to them that that is the wrong path.

To overcome the Marxist chaos

On September 11, 1973, we averted a latent situation of civil war and gained the will of the armed forces with that of the immense majority of our people to overcome the moral, institutional and economic chaos in which we had been plunged by a Marxist and corrupt government.

Since that day Chile has been serving this clear doctrine on Human Rights. In doing this, we have followed the moral sense of Christian inspiration with the realism required by an authoritarian government in order to assure social peace.

We have a clear conscience that we are working in accordance with high and invariable principles. For that reason, our frontiers have been open to all who wanted to visit us, even though it was the most difficult time in our history. We have not hesitated to sustain an adverse judgment reached in advance. We even permitted various investigative commissions to enter the country and work freely, although there was no legal norm which obliged us to accept government intervention, among those who condemn us, can make the same statement?

In July of this year we had to refuse the entry of a working group of the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations. We did it for reasons of national dignity and security, fully explained at the time. As President of the Republic, I assumed an immense complete responsibility for this decision insofar as conducting foreign relations, a duty of the Chief of State. The Chilean people enthusiastically backed this measure, and I believe that our experience afterwards eloquently demonstrated that it was correct.

Despite this and in order to clearly show its noble spirit, Chile recently submitted to the Third Commission of the General Assembly of the United Nations a transcendental draft resolution regarding future investigation of Human Rights. The document proposed a mechanism that would permit the United Nations to count on a universal, obligatory and automatic system for investigating Human Rights, based on stable and objective procedures for the creation and functioning of investigative commissions.

In a few words, it consists of a system which, respecting the individual characteristics of each culture or geographical zone, results in a general and obligatory application for all countries. It would prevent any attempt to impose discriminatorily on a small and proud country that which the great powers can elude due to their strength or that those nations which have already become a subject of influence could similarly avoid.

An exemplary history of respect

On the other hand, the Chilean draft resolution seeks to fill the procedural vacuum and the duplication of competence with which the work of the investigative commissions in question operate today. The present absence of objective and stable standards in this respect favours the difference and arbitrariness in the origin and functioning of working groups which today lack precise rules for carrying out their actions.

There has not been a lack of those persons who have tried to maintain that our country would not be the best indicated for sponsoring such a resolution today. The truth is all to the contrary.

There are few nations that could do it with more justice than ours.

Chile is a country that can exhibit an exemplary history of respect for the dignity of man. The feeling of liberty has always been basic characteristic of our country, giving our nationality its individual and fraternal character, its moral and juridical values. For that reason, and because of its pacifist vocation, our country was founder of the United Nations and because of its own history, it has been a force for international order with greater respect for Human Rights has been eminent and permanent during the last thirty years.

Therefore, this country which loves law and liberty has paradoxically suffered recently in its own flesh the dramatic experience of feeling how a naive and anachronistic democracy became the easy prey for the Marxist-Leninist infiltration, into whose tyranny it almost fell. With national union destroyed to the very bases of the social structure, communism had already prepared a violent confrontation as a means for taking over total power.

With this situation overcome opportunely, we had to initiate a new and original experience to avoid a return to terrorist chaos, and to create a new democracy whose institutional principles guarantee freedom effectively and prevent and combat the organized action of its enemies.

The defence of Human Rights does not have for us a merely academic significance. It is something which vitally challenges us because it represents a relationship with our recent tragedy and with our future survival.

And if there is something that is lacking to justify still further our interest for sponsoring a new and serious mechanism for investigation of Human Rights, I must add that we have been precisely the victims during two years of the lack of clear, general and just standards on the subject.

Our country is aware that its initiative on Human Rights represents a substantial innovation in relation to the principles which up to now have governed the international community. Just the same we are prepared to receive constructive suggestions that might improve its content as long as they help to obtain basic success.

What we cannot silence in our indignant conscience as a result of the fate of the project in question.

Chile does not fear any serious investigation

We respect the attitude of those countries which did not support it, observing a consistent attitude of their international policy, but we strongly denounce the consummate hypocrisy of the Soviet Bloc which, while it headed a campaign to investigate and accuse Chile, had formed a majority to file, without even submitting it to a vote, a project that sought to have the subject treated in a manner fair to all countries.

With its initiative, Chile has demonstrated that she does not fear any serious investigation because she has nothing to hide. With their rejection of it, the socialist Governments evidenced instead that they still need iron curtains, wire walls in order to conceal the horrors of their jails, the trail of their crimes, and the horrendous screams of millions and millions of human beings who for decades have groined under the oppression of the most brutal tyranny the world has ever seen.

If, in view of such antecedents, a complex majority approved a resolution which accused Chile of serious violation of human rights, it constitutes an unjustified injustice to a country which only demands impartial and serious treatment, compatible with its sovereignty and with the truth. In addition, the agreement against us is a guarantee that the Judges on the Bench are those who should be in the dock of the accusation.

Thus, an occasional majority in which the cynicism of some has been added to the moral cowardice and ignorance of others, has written a page which the history of the United Nations will have to leave to the dust of time. It represents the degradation of power over reason, and because it is a reflection of a double measure which leaves peoples who are the victims of red imperialism abandoned to their own fate, while it tries to intimidate a small Nation which heroically defied communism to save its own freedom.

We observe what is happening in the United Nations with great anxiety, because, beyond our particular case, there is no question but that the principles which inspired its creation in San Francisco are being liquidated.

Each day brings greater disillusionment as consideration of questions affecting countries in different regions of the Globe are being deformed; how real problems affecting human beings are ignored or concealed and how, finally, conviction is subordinated to the occasional conveniences of certain great powers, or artificially and passing ideological power blocs.

With all this happening, the confidence which the peoples have placed in the United Nations is being betrayed, all of the constructive work in many matters is being thrown overboard, and the capacity of this organization to adequately carry out the delicate responsibilities for the future assigned to it under the Charter, is being undermined.

ADVERTISEMENT

country as impracticable to have separate enforcement in litigation in, say, Germany. The bill would require a country in which the alleged infringement has taken place to have a system of legal redress.

MR. DAVIS: The bill does not do that. The bill does not go forward a variety of programs which we would seek in a comprehensive bill. This bill has included a number of universal aspects.

HOME NEWS

Retirement colonies
not burden on West
Country survey finds

A Staff Reporter
The environment and climate of the West Country have proved to be a major factor in the area for many years, but they are not an economic burden to the region, a survey on retirement to the west, published yesterday, states.

The report, by the South West Economic Planning Council, deals with the economic impact of retirement to the area and the social aspects, was undertaken by Mr I. R. Rodon, of Kent University, at the council's request.

It shows that the retirement figures much less in the West than had been supposed. It present trends continue, the number of those moving into the region from retirement is estimated to be about 155,000 by the year 1990, against 200,000 in 1975. That is a considerably slower growth than of the whole regional population.

The study shows that many of the difficulties created by people who move in to the region are caused by the regional economy in the area of personal spending and the number of jobs dependent on it.

A sizeable proportion of the regional population in the West have higher personal incomes than those of other regions generally.

The study estimates that the retirement of "additional

retirees" account for about 5 per cent of total personal income in the South-west, while their expenditure adds £54m annually to the income of local communities (compared with £115m annually for the region's holiday industry) and that about 44,000 jobs depend on them.

The report shows there was a 5 per cent annual increase in the numbers of incoming retirements to Devon and Cornwall during the past 20 years, making that group one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy. The four main areas of increase were south-east Dorset, Exeter-east Devon, south-east Devon and west Cornwall.

The main demands on public services by the additional retired people are in health and welfare. The employment generated by the retired people would be more than offset by the loss of jobs that might otherwise have moved away.

The report states that it is argued that concentrations of old people create pressure on resources, lowering of standards of care, and may impose inequitable financial burdens on the community.

It adds: "But it may be simply that concentrations of old people make existing inequalities in the services or financial more publicly visible."

Retirement to the South-west
(Stationery Office, £1).

Island's
drive
to beat
inflation

From Our Correspondent
St Peter Port
After several months' talks with local unions, employers, traders and other bodies, Guernsey's Finance Committee yesterday started a campaign to win the support of all sections of the community for a voluntary counter-inflation programme.

The idea is to go to the position where inflation is concerned, for the rate of inflation is now so high that it is posing a serious threat to the island's social and economic fabric, the committee stated.

Among measures proposed by the finance committee are the setting up of a department of consumer affairs and a prices panel, improved social insurance, benefits with income-related family allowances, and rent control.

The proposed department would issue regular shopping guides for housewives together with a "shopping basket" price index that would also deal with day-to-day complaints.

In return the committee wants workers to settle for a maximum increase of £6 in basic wages at their next primary pay review and to let the agreement run for 12 months without interim awards.

It rejects the idea of food subsidies on the grounds that they would cost £500,000 a year while reducing the cost of living by only 0.75 per cent.



Variations in horsepower: An old Manchester to Edinburgh coach, with its team of Welsh cobs, looks down on its more powerful successors on the M6 at Penrith.

Skim milk plan upsets feed manufacturers

By Our Agricultural Correspondent
Compounding of animal feed protested yesterday at an EEC plan to make them include skim milk in livestock rations. The plan was announced last week as a means of reducing the Community's "mountain" of skim milk.

Mr Lardinois, Commissioner for Agriculture, wants farm ministers of member states to agree that compounders include one fifth of skim milk powder in their rations.

Mr Kenneth Arnott, chairman of the raw materials committee

of the Compound Animal Feed Manufacturers' Association, said: "It seems to us utterly wrong that the compound industry should have to suffer the consequences of past policies over which it has no control and for which it is in no way responsible."

"The proposals constitute a quite unacceptable interference in the formulation of our products."

British compounders are particularly upset by the plan as this country has one of the smaller "mountains" of skim milk in the Community and re-

lies on imports of dairy products more than any other member state.

Mr Arnott, as president of the European Federation of Feed Manufacturers (Fefac), has written to Mr Lardinois to say that the inclusion of skim milk powder would raise the price of feed by 6 per cent.

"This is a harsh penalty on the dairy farmer. But it is manifestly unjust that the feeder of pigs and poultry should be obliged to subsidize a sector with which he is not concerned."

Export plea: An appeal for

British farm exporters to be allowed to compete on equal terms with those in other countries was made yesterday by Lord Glenkings, chairman of the British Agricultural Export Council. He said farm exports from Britain would be worth about £1,200m this year, and although the figure was well below the target of £1,500m, it was a great deal higher.

If British exporters were to compete on a fair basis they needed the same help with the costs of transport and the prevention of disease as those in other countries.

Commission
to study
election of
MPs

By a Staff Reporter
A commission has been set up to examine the system of election to the House of Commons. It will also look at other alternative methods of election to the House as well as "possible systems of election for any devolved legislative assemblies that may be established within the United Kingdom."

The commission, under the auspices of the Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, is chaired by Lord Blake. Members are Sir Jack Callard, Professor Sir Bahrendt, Mr Miles Hudson, Mr Guy Morgan, Lord O'Neill of the Maine, Mr Paul Rose, MP, Lady Seares and Mr Richard Wood, MP.

When the commission, which is due to report in the summer, considers possible Scottish assemblies, it will be served by Mr Peter Balfour and Professor J. D. B. Mitchell.

Written information made by Lord Blake at the Hansard Society, 12 Gower Street, London, WC1E 6DP.

More children
getting free
school meals

By a Staff Reporter
Almost 35,000 more children received free school meals in October than 12 months earlier, Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said in a Commons written reply yesterday.

He said that 5,893,000 children in maintained schools in England and Wales took school meals in October compared with 5,773,000 in October, 1974. However, the proportion remained constant at a fraction over 70 per cent. Children who received free meals numbered 784,000, compared with 750,000 a year earlier and their percentage of the total crept up from 13 to 13.5. There was also an increase in the number of children bringing their own food to school, from 458,000 to 517,000.

Mr Mulley also said that almost two million children entitled to free school milk on the ground of age were receiving it. A further 54,000 primary school children over the age of seven were receiving free milk on the ground of health.

Decree for Nina

Frederick, Baron Van Pallandt, who has a farm on the island of Jura, consented in London yesterday to the decree granted to Nina, his former singing partner, on the ground that they had lived apart for more than two years.

Correction

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton Pavilion, C) voted against the motion to restore the death penalty in the House of Commons last Thursday.

Plan to make newcomers
Guernsey register

From Our Correspondent
Local families looking for homes, and Guernsey-born people who have lost their residential qualifications and now have to queue for permission to return to their native island, feel resentful.

There has been growing pressure from MPs for the introduction of work permits. Some feel that if Guernsey limits its population growth to 7 per cent over the next 10 years the time has come to exercise "proper" immigration control by means of port checks.

A revised housing law effective from January 1 aims at building up an increasingly indigenous population.

The present system of defining a local resident as someone who lived in Guernsey between January, 1938, and June, 1957, and also on a certain day in 1962 is to be phased out. Instead, the criterion will be simply to have been born and lived most of one's life in the island.

In line with that policy, Mr Brian Joy, president of the housing authority, has promised to allow back more Guernsey families. Fewer non-islanders are admitted.

Under legislation that comes for final approval by local authorities, a newcomer to Guernsey who intends to come "ordinarily resident" in the island will have to register with the housing authority within 90 days of his arrival.

Anyone providing accommodation for such a person, whether in a private house or a lodging house, or hotel or house, will also have to register with the authority.

The measure, due to come into force on February 1, is designed to reinforce the island's housing regulations, which have come to be regarded as a form of immigration control. They require a landlord to obtain a licence to occupy any accommodation from a registered pool of the expensive properties.

The measure since Guernsey no immigration check on arrivals from the mainland, it proved impossible to enforce the housing law. Some landlords maintain that as many as two thousand people living illegally in the island.

£750 sought for girl's death in Manx fire

In a test case brought in the Manx High Court at Douglas yesterday a judge was asked to fix £750 as the sum to be paid in damages to the estate of a Liverpool girl aged 13, who died in the Summerland entertainment centre fire in the Isle of Man in August, 1973.

Mr Neil Hanson, counsel, told the court: "The sum of £750 is not a small sum, but it is a sum which is a fair figure in cases of this type."

Mr Hanson appeared for Mrs Elizabeth Gregory, administratrix of the estate of Jane Cheetham, who brought the claim against Trust Houses

Fort Leisure Ltd and Summerland Ltd. He said Trust Houses Fort was the tenant of Summerland, which was operated by its Isle of Man subsidiary, Summerland Ltd.

Mr Barry Stanley, for the defendant companies, submitted that the accepted damages figure for expectation of life in a child was £500 and not £750. He said: "In my view this matter should be taken as an average case with no exceptional circumstances, and an award of £500 should be the figure."

Mr Hanson said the girl and

her parents, Richard and Elizabeth Cheetham, of Bracknell Avenue, Southdene, Kirkby, Liverpool, visited Summerland on the night of Thursday, August 2, 1973. They and 47 other people died in the fire.

He added: "Liability is admitted for the purposes of this action by the defendants. The only matter to be decided by the court is the quantum of damages for loss of expectation of life. It is in effect a test case on that point."

Deemster Robert Eason reserved judgment after hearing legal argument.

Plaid Cymru proposes
subsidy for newspapers

From Trevor Fishlock
Cardiff
The setting-up of a Welsh Assembly will demand fuller and more critical newspaper coverage of Welsh affairs, Plaid Cymru says in evidence to the Royal Commission on the Press. It recommends that the Government should provide money to help newspapers in Wales to expand and improve to meet "the exciting challenge" of devolution.

Ac with a law guaranteeing public access to all state documents except those concerned with security and personal integrity. It urges the commission to consider worker co-ownership of newspapers.

Plaid Cymru says that Wales has a higher daily newspaper readership than England, and envisages greater demand for news and analysis when the Welsh assembly is established.

It proposes a five-year government subsidy to assist a circulation increase for the Western Mail in North Wales and the Liverpool Daily Post in South Wales.

Decree for Nina

Frederick, Baron Van Pallandt, who has a farm on the island of Jura, consented in London yesterday to the decree granted to Nina, his former singing partner, on the ground that they had lived apart for more than two years.

Correction

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton Pavilion, C) voted against the motion to restore the death penalty in the House of Commons last Thursday.

Net rejected as possible
clue to Gaul mystery

The Department of Trade yesterday ruled out a link between a trawl net found off Norway and the missing Hull trawler, the Gaul.

A department official said: "The trawl net found on the sea bed off Norway and sent to Britain to see if it had been carried by the Gaul has now been examined by representatives of British United Trawlers, the owners of the Gaul, and it has been definitely

rejected as having been carried by the Gaul.

"It is a Grantham trawl, a type not carried by the Gaul and her sister ship, but it has been rejected by a number of different people on a number of different points."

The Gaul disappeared in February last year with her crew of 35. Only a lifebuoy was found. An official inquiry concluded that the boat was sunk by heavy waves.

Tridentine Mass
'solution' found

Father Oswald Baker, parish priest at St Dominic's, Downham Market, Norfolk, who was removed by his bishop a month ago for refusing to stop saying the 1570 Tridentine Mass, spoke yesterday of "an amicable and practical solution to a very tricky situation."

He said that on January 1 Father Anthony Skerrett moved into the church and said the new English Mass and that from the first Sunday of 1976 he himself would say the old Mass in the town hall assembly room.

w Report December 15 1975

Court of Appeal

Lump sum awarded out of ex-husband's undisclosed assets

By Lord Justice Stamp, Sir Gordon Wilmer and Sir John Pennycuik
When a husband has shown a disposition not to pay anything to his wife unless compelled to do so and has tried to conceal capital and the amount of his income, it is a proper exercise of the powers conferred by the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973, to order him to transfer to the wife a quarter of the value of the assets.

The Court of Appeal, Sir John Pennycuik dissenting, dismissed appeal by Dr Ivan Weiss from order of Judge Pickering, who had ordered the husband to transfer to the wife a quarter of the value of the assets.

At that hearing, at which the husband appeared in person, the judge said that it was clear that he would not contribute anything for his wife or his disabled daughter unless compelled to do so. The husband was a thoroughly dishonest man, and it had taken two hearings, in addition to some ex parte proceedings, to extract from him that he owned two more houses and a bank account which he had not disclosed. The husband had sworn an affidavit that his gross earnings amounted to only £7,000 a year but they were at least £12,000.

It had been established that the husband owned two additional properties, one in Hove and the other in Rotherham. He had bought the first in 1970 with a mortgage which had been repaid. Its present value was £15,000. He bought the second Rotherham property in 1973, following the misappropriation of the proceeds of his wife's insurance policy. Its present value was £13,250, on which there was an outstanding mortgage of £10,000, leaving an equity of £3,250.

The situation, therefore, was that the husband held in his name the former matrimonial home valued at £24,000, but subject to a mortgage of £4,200 and two houses valued at £15,000 and £13,250. He also had living accommodation in his surgery premises. His earnings from his business amounted to £700 a year. He was heavily in debt to his bank.

The judge was clearly right to order a transfer to the wife of the husband's interest in the matrimonial home. That would provide her with a roof over her head while leaving the husband with accommodation in his surgery premises. But that alone would not suffice to meet the wife's needs because she would be left with the burden of repaying the outstanding mortgage of £4,200 and the heavy bank overdraft.

The judge might have awarded the wife periodical payments sufficient to meet those liabilities in addition to providing her with expenses. But, instead, he awarded her a lump payment equivalent to one half of the combined value of the Hove and Rotherham properties and ordered that she should repay the £13,250 which he had misappropriated. The effect was

to give the wife three-quarters of the capital assets, which would have been two-thirds if she had also received one-third of the income. The husband was left with nearly five-sixths of the joint income and the wife with only one-sixth.

That was a proper solution of the problem presented by the facts of the case.

Where a husband would do anything to avoid payments to his wife and assets were refused to disclose particulars of his financial situation to a point of disobeying orders of the court, an order for periodical payments was not occasioned the bitterness to which Lord Denning drew attention in *Wachtel v Wachtel* (1973) Fam 171. But the case did not involve legal proceedings to enforce payments. An order which in the circumstances of the case was calculated to produce a running legal battle extending over years should, so far as might be fair, be confined to a period of one year which secured finality.

His Lordship could see nothing unfair in the course adopted by the judge and would dismiss the appeal.

Sir Gordon Wilmer delivered a judgment concurring with Lord Justice Stamp.

SIR JOHN PENNYCUICK said that he agreed that it was proper to order the transfer of the former matrimonial home to the wife, but he did not think it just to grant the wife additional capital apart from the £13,250. The equity in the matrimonial home represented a little more than half of the total capital assets, and his Lordship did not see how it could be just to award the wife a larger share.

On the income figures, the wife might have been awarded £3,500

a year for herself, in addition to £500 a year for the daughter. The judge's order gave her only £1,500 a year; but she had not cross-appealed against the order for periodical payments. The question therefore arose as to whether the excessive capital sum of £9,000 could be justified as a counter to the deficiency in periodical payments. His Lordship would answer in the negative.

The discretion conferred by the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973, to award periodical payments, a lump sum and a transfer of property was a single discretion. Periodical payments and capital provisions were not to be regarded in isolation from each other, and the judge had a wide latitude in deciding how the husband's resources should be distributed. Nevertheless the judge was bound to hold a fair balance between income and capital and was not entitled to award the husband one or other indiscriminately on a "swings and roundabouts" principle.

One-third of income and one-third of capital basis of distribution mentioned by Lord Denning in *Wachtel*, although the judge and would dismiss the appeal.

His Lordship would allow the appeal to the extent of reducing the lump sum from £9,000 to £2,000.

Solicitors: Lorenz & Co; Markby.

Deception: honest belief a defence
Regina v Lewis
A representation by which property was obtained, if genuinely believed in, would afford a defence to a charge of obtaining property by deception, and a defence to a summary offence of obtaining property by deception was not to be regarded as an offence under the Theft Act, 1968, if the defendant genuinely believed on reasonable grounds that when the cheque was presented for payment, there would be funds to meet it.

The passage was based on *Halstead v Post* (1972) 1 WLR 661.

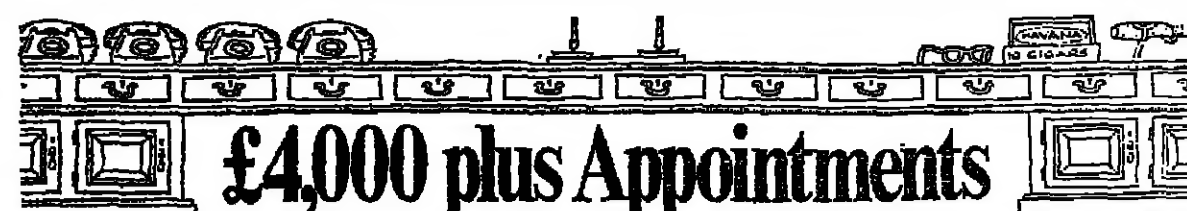
Since then, however, the Court of Appeal had reached the decision that, for the purposes of the Theft Act, the concept of dishonesty was subjective and had nothing to do with reasonable belief. In *R v Rop* (October 24, 1974, unreported) the Court of Appeal (1974) QB 530 held that the test was genuine belief and not belief on reasonable grounds.

As the judge made only one slip, and there was no hesitation in saying that no reasonable jury properly directed could have come to any other conclusion, the appeal would be dismissed.

With looks like ours who needs gift wrapping

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VARELA, THE ROYAL TASTE IN SHERRY.
Cream, Medium, Dry, Manzanilla
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Independent Sherry Importers Ltd, 289 Regent Street, London W1.



£4000 plus Appointments

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL Department of Museum Services

KEEPER OF THE FIELD SECTION

Salary £4,685-£5,250 P01(A)

Applications are invited from graduates with relevant professional experience to lead a small section responsible for maintaining the County's Sites and Monuments Record. Duties include the supervision of field survey documentation, publication and the running of an enquiry service. The Keeper is directly involved in the provision of advice to both County and District Planning Authorities. The section works closely in conjunction with the independent Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit which is responsible for all excavation in the County.

Applicants should have a broad interest in the history of the landscape and have sound experience of recording sites and buildings. He/she must be able to deal effectively with requests for advice on planning and other environmental matters.

Further details may be obtained from the Director of Museum Services, Oxfordshire County Museum, Fletcher's House, Woodstock OX7 1SN to whom completed applications should be returned by 30th January, 1976.

University of Oxford CLINICAL READERSHIP IN ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY

The University proposes to appoint a Clinical Reader in Orthopaedic Surgery from 1 July, 1976 in the Nuffield Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, with responsibilities in both the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre and Accident Service. The Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre has 60 beds for adult and children's work, including special interests in scoliosis, haemophilia and rheumatology. The reader will establish research programme and participate in undergraduate and post graduate teaching. The reader will be eligible for an honorary consultant contract with the Oxfordshire Area Health Authority. Salary (with honorary consultant contract) on scale £7,536-£10,689 according to qualifications and experience. Applications (5 copies) together with the names of two referees, should be sent by 17 January to Professor R. S. Dumble, Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Oxford OX2 7BZ. From whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for person preferably with experience in Chemistry to undertake a research project in the field of polymer science and materials. Salary £4,000-£5,000 p.a. Apply to: Dr. J. H. Dumble, Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Oxford OX2 7BZ.

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

We are seeking a responsible person for the above appointment. If you have a sound accounting knowledge with experience in the construction industry we would like to hear from you. Our Company offers the successful candidate a sound and promising career in the Accounting Field. Remuneration is negotiable, minimum £4,000 p.a. and would be responsible to the Finance Director. An immediate start is available. Telephone 01-560 5121 for an appointment or write to: P. Cowie, Turner & Co. Limited, Turf Buildings, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

London Borough of Hammersmith

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR
£5,375-£5,958 inclusive
Required to assist a senior solicitor in the Borough Solicitor's department in the Hammersmith and Fulham area. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Borough Solicitor, Hammersmith and Fulham, London W12 8PP.

NOTICE
All advertisements are subject to the provisions of the Times Newspapers Limited, copy of which are available on request.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR PARTNERSHIP PROSPECTS

Buckinghamshire
We are a firm with young, go-ahead partners and we are seeking an assistant solicitor to work at one of our branches. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the branch, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the branch's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Partners, Bucks. House, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

BLISS HILLS & LEWIS
Gordon House, 33 Red Lion Street, Chesham, Bucks.

Newly qualified ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

required for busy
BROMLEY (KENT)
SOLICITORS
to do mainly criminal work and conveyancing. Salary £4,000-£5,000 p.a. Apply to: Mr. C. J. White, 11, Church Street, Bromley, Kent.

CHEMICAL TRADER

IMPORT EXPORT WORLD-
WIDE. MEDICAL AND
PHARMACEUTICALS
Invites applications to fill position of Chemical Trader. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Chemical Trader, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Nairobi Kenya

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(a) **PROFESSOR** Agriculture, who should possess a Ph.D. and have extensive experience in the field of agriculture. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Professor, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

University of Bristol

LECTURER IN DENTAL SURGERY (CONSERVATION)

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Dental Surgery (Conservation) in the Department of Dental Surgery, University of Bristol. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Lecturer, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

The University of Leeds

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

ELECTRONICS DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Electronics Design and Development in the Department of Physical Chemistry, University of Leeds. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Lecturer, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

Queen Mary College UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Artificial Intelligence in the Department of Artificial Intelligence, Queen Mary College, University of London. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Lecturer, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

Clare College, Cambridge

COLLEGE LECTURESHIP IN LINGUISTICS

Applications are invited for the post of College Lectureship in Linguistics in Clare College, Cambridge. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Lecturer, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

The Queen's University of Belfast

S.R.C. RESEARCH STUDIOSHIPS

The Science Research Council (S.R.C.) is offering research studioships to students in the field of science. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Studioship, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

University of the South Pacific—Fiji

SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in the Department of Education, University of the South Pacific—Fiji. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Lecturer, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

University of Hull

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Physical Education in the Department of Physical Education, University of Hull. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Lecturer, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

Cambridge Institute of Technology

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Research, Cambridge Institute of Technology. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Assistant, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

Business to Business

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

PENANG PORT COMMISSION

TENDER NOTICE

Design and Construction of Berthing and Fire-Fighting Tug

The Penang Port Commission invites applications from experienced shipbuilders for the design, construction and delivery to Penang, West Malaysia, of one (1) Diesel Engine Tug with Fixed Fire Fighting Tug and three (3) Fire-Fighting Tugs of all welded steel construction having the following dimensions:

Length Overall (excluding fenders) 105ft. 0ins.
Breadth Moulded 28ft. 0ins.
Depth Moulded 13ft. 0ins.

Applications should reach the Secretary, Penang Port Commission, P.O. Box 143, Penang, Malaysia, on or before 31st December 1975, together with a deposit of M\$300/- (Malaysian Dollars Three Hundred only) and accompanied by evidence of the Bidder's technical and financial capabilities to execute the works and also provide a bank guarantee for the performance of the contract. The deposit will be returned to the successful bidder. The Commission does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender nor will the Commission be responsible for any costs incurred by the tenderers in making their tenders.

Secretary,
Penang Port Commission

BUSINESS NOTICES

HOTEL PREMISES

TRAVEL CLUB COMPANY
require part-time of large economy class hotel premises. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Travel Club Company, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

TREES FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

We have a large stock of trees for sale in the Middle East. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Trees, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

INSURANCE

PROBLEMS WITH INSURANCE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Insurance in the Department of Insurance, University of London. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Lecturer, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

BUSINESS SERVICES

BUSY PEOPLE. Painless Christmas

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Business Services in the Department of Business Services, University of London. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Lecturer, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

LEGAL NOTICES

COUNTER-INFLATION ACT 1975

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Counter-Inflation in the Department of Counter-Inflation, University of London. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Lecturer, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in The Companies Act, 1948 in the Department of The Companies Act, 1948, University of London. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Lecturer, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in The High Court of Justice in the Department of The High Court of Justice, University of London. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Lecturer, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

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Appointments Vacant

Litigation Solicitor

Solicitor required with two years' Litigation experience for expanding firm. The firm has an office in Europe and should the applicant be able to speak French or German this would be an advantage but is not essential. Salary is subject to age and experience but it is unlikely the suitable applicant will be disappointed with the salary offered.

Please reply in confidence to
Box 1536 S, The Times

GENERAL VACANCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

With a financial background

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GREATER LONDON CITIZENS ADVICE BUREAU SERVICE

TRAINING OFFICER

needed to continue the development of an active training programme for the 1,000 staff of the London Citizens Advice Bureau. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Training Officer, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

ENGLISH/FRENCH TRANSLATOR

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Permanent, one of the world's leading oil companies has a vacancy for a French speaking translator in Brussels. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Translator, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

YOUTH (16/18)

Interested in youth work? We are seeking a young person to work with us. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, including the preparation of legal documents, the conduct of legal proceedings and the management of the department's staff. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to: The Youth, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2JH.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

IS YOUR FLAIR BEING USED?

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WEST EUROPE

French President sees sign of hope as nations gather for energy talks

Charles de Gaulle
President de Gaulle has every reason to be optimistic about the prospects for a new era of international co-operation, known as the "European energy conference". It will be a year since he launched the idea, rather rashly at the time, of bringing together representatives of industrial countries and of developing ones. The aim is to substitute negotiation for confrontation in the policies of confrontation followed the oil crisis. The time of the first preliminary meeting in Paris last autumn seemed to be the best in their view that it was impossible to work out a deal between oil producers, producers, and developing countries. Even as late as a month ago, the difficulties of progress in appointing 19 representatives to the conference, and even more so, his insistence on separate sessions, made progress at best appear inevitable. The French President's most hopeful sign of progress is that the conference is taking place at a time when the world is not expected here to see a new, fresh-baked economic order in two half days, but to be the starting point of a new era of co-operation. The main aim is to avoid the repetition of the kind of situation that when the fourfold increase in oil prices took the world by surprise, and led to a sharp up and down of the world economy in the past years which make the rich countries poor, and the poor countries poorer.

In a speech two months ago, he argued that such an economic order must have four pillars: balance of trade; balance of industrial activity; balance of currencies; and balance of incomes. On the last point, he said there must be a balance of aid and a distribution of this aid between industrialized countries and producers. Above all, the new order could be set up only on the basis of agreement. "It will not be set up by imposing it on countries through force, or creating it above their heads, in deference to some Utopian vision of world government", he said. It must take the form of a lasting system of alliance between different economic systems.

Tomorrow's conference will be co-chaired by Mr. Allan MacEachern, of Canada, and Señor Manuel Pérez-Guerrero, of Venezuela, who will speak after President de Gaulle. Each of the 27 foreign ministers present will then have 10 minutes tomorrow afternoon to make his general remarks on the aims of the conference. Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: Mr. Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, will concentrate on Britain's North Sea oil in his speech. This is Britain's "card entry" to the international division of energy, as officials describe it. He will emphasize Britain's great potential as an oil producer. His aim will be to show that, in spite of the weak state of the economy, Britain is to be taken very seriously. He will also want to set the British position slightly apart from that of the rest of the Community.

The British hope is that progress will be made on the expert commissions and that, so far as oil is concerned, the conference may eventually approve some system of consultation between producers and consumers before prices are raised. This could help to avoid sudden changes in price which have been so damaging to industrial countries.

Miss to vote tobacco publicity ban

Our Correspondent
A proposed constitutional amendment forbidding all public tobacco and alcoholic advertising is to be the subject of a referendum in a referendum in Switzerland. The sole exception is for the sale of tobacco in Switzerland.

Results from the collection of 90,000 signatures by the "Temple's Association" more than the required 10,000 for a popular constitutional initiative. The amendment would affect press and cinema advertising revenue. Advertisements for cigarettes and drink not allowed on television.

Pollution check round coasts of Mediterranean

Our Correspondent
A two-year programme for measuring pollution in coastal waters round the Mediterranean is being set up at a conference here this week of scientists from 17 countries under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization.

This will include inspection of beaches and examination of shellfish, but not oysters and mussels, but shrimps and other small crustaceans.

According to a report put before the meeting, "the present situation constitutes a significant health hazard in many places."

Madrid ready for gradual lift towards democracy

Our Correspondent
A new Spanish Government is expected to announce a programme of liberal reforms after its first Cabinet meeting today.

A programme is expected to lead Spain on a path leading to democracy; but it is unlikely that free elections and the acceptance of all parties other than the "Movimiento" will be used at present. However, in the police, will probably be shown greater tolerance for dissent.

For Manuel Fraga Iribarne, Interior Minister, is believed to have presented a programme for acceptance in due course of political parties except communists. He said that the "reforms" mean neither revolution nor rupture.

But he did not specify what these reforms would be—only that they would bring Spain nearer to Europe. "The first part of the reforms will be completed within two years", he said.

The Archbishop of Madrid, Cardinal Vicente Enrique y Tarancón, told the assembly of Spanish bishops today that the Church was ready to accept political changes. "No one can ignore that the difference between civil society and the ecclesiastical community is getting bigger. . . . Our faith in the Gospel and to the people impels us to assume changes", he declared.

Political prisoners at Segovia and Carabanchel prisons in Madrid have gone on hunger strike, demanding an amnesty. There are an estimated 180 political prisoners still in Carabanchel. About 50 others have been set free under the King's "general pardon".

Yugoslav Vadim tries again

Our Correspondent
The French film director and former husband of the Bardot and Jane Fonda, married again near Paris today.

His bride was Mlle Catherine, aged 31, granddaughter of the founder of one of France's big steelmakers, Acieries du Creusot.

British seaman on murder charge

Gibraltar, Dec. 15.—A British naval rating, Ian Stewart Richards, appeared in court today charged with murdering Mr. Terence Almain, a Gibraltarian aged 31.

Able Seaman Richards, of HMS Norfolk, was granted legal aid and remanded in custody until next Monday.



After the judgment: Herr Guillaume and his wife smiling confidently in front of the Düsseldorf courtroom yesterday.

'Spy in Chancellery' jailed for 13 years

From Dan van der Vat
Düsseldorf, Dec. 15
Günther Guillaume, the "spy in the Chancellery" over whom Herr Willy Brandt resigned last year, was today found guilty of treason and sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment.

His wife, Christel, was sent to prison for eight years for helping him to gather secret information and send it to the East German Ministry for State Security.

The two, both aged 48, were convicted on all charges. Herr Guillaume was accused of treason and betraying official secrets, his wife with treason and aiding and abetting the betrayal of secrets.

All those in the packed little courtroom, specially built in a sound-proof cellar, clear of "bugs" under the State High Court in Düsseldorf, rose to their feet as Judge Hermann-Josef Müller, the court's president, pronounced them guilty and immediately sentenced them in a scarcely audible voice.

Neither accused showed any trace of emotion. Before the five judges appeared, they

charted in a remarkably relaxed manner. At one point during Judge Müller's summing up, which according to German tradition follows the pronouncement of sentence, they were reduced to almost helpless, silent laughter when he described how Frau Guillaume had gathered bits of information while working at the Bonn office of the *Land of Hesse*—hardly worthy of a Mata Hari, it seemed.

For the rest, apart from the occasional exchange of glances or a smile, the couple sat impassively staring into the middle distance, as if what was going on did not concern them at all. Throughout the six months of the trial it has been the same, even when Herr Brandt, the former Chancellor, appeared to give evidence.

Judge Müller said the couple had been trained in espionage by the East Germans and ordered to penetrate the Social Democratic Party (SPD) after their failed "escape" to West Germany in 1956.

They settled in Frankfurt, joined the SPD there in 1957 and posed as committed voluntary workers for the party. They had established radio

contact with East Berlin within a month of their "escape" and set up a courier network, dead-letter boxes and cover addresses.

Herr Guillaume soon became a "resident"—the head of a group of spies with responsibility for sending their information to East Germany.

Both became paid employees of the SPD in Frankfurt and acquired reputations for organizing ability. In 1969 Herr Guillaume actively supported by Herr Georg Leber, now Minister of Defence, who has his constituency in the area, began to look for a job as a civil servant in Bonn.

At the beginning of 1970 he was made on him, but he was and social affairs staff of the Chancellery. A security check was made on him, but he was confirmed in office. In the autumn of 1972, he was appointed Herr Brandt's personal assistant for liaison with the SPD, which gave him access to many secret documents.

But, the judge emphasized, the most severe damage he did took place in the summer of 1973, when he accompanied

Herr Brandt on holiday to Norway. While there, he had access to all incoming and outgoing messages between the Chancellery and Bonn, including a wealth of material about Nato.

At that time, serious disputes had broken out between the United States and its European alliance partners, and Nato was in a particularly weak condition. For such information to reach Moscow, as it must if sent to East Berlin, was a threat to the external security of West Germany.

Among others, Herr Guillaume saw correspondence on the state of the alliance between President Nixon and Herr Brandt.

The great irony of West Germany's most embarrassing spy scandal is that Herr Guillaume was under suspicion of espionage when he did all this, but security advisers had asked Herr Brandt to keep him on so they could get proof.

The only question remaining is how long the couple will serve before East Germany tries to force an exchange. There are 465 West Germans in East German prisons.

How frustrated dreams led to the Beilen hijack

Snub to Moluccan leaders a sign of growing tension with Dutch

From Sue Masterman
Amsterdam, Dec. 15
At a hastily arranged press conference in a sports hall in Beilen four hours after the end of the 13-day siege of the hijacked train, Mr. Andreas van Agt, Minister of Justice, thanked publicly and personally a long list of individuals who had helped in the anti-terrorist operation.

Four names were missing from that list, those of Dr. Jan Manusama, and the other three South Moluccan mediators who went out to the train on Sunday and to whom the six gunmen surrendered.

When Dr. Manusama arrived later on Sunday at the crisis control centre in The Hague for the debriefing he had held almost daily with the four Dutch ministers supervising the rescue operation he was not met by either Mr. Joop den Uyl, the Prime Minister, or Mr. Max van der Stoep, Minister of Foreign Affairs. This series of pointed snubs indicates how tense relations are between the Dutch Government and the Moluccan leaders have become. It has also led to a toughening of the Moluccan attitude.

Twenty-five hostages are still held by six gunmen in the Indonesian consulate in Amsterdam. Dr. Manusama is an embittered man. He has been president of the South Moluccan government in exile since 1966, when Indonesia executed Dr. Chris Soumokti, his predecessor, after his arrest during guerrilla warfare in the South Moluccan Islands. These have been part of Indonesia since the six month old independent republic was crushed in 1950.

A qualified engineer and mathematics teacher, Dr. Manusama is a deeply religious Presbyterian as are most of the older generation Moluccans in The Netherlands. Always a man of peace, he has told his followers that they themselves

might not live to see the promised land, the return to the republic of which they have dreamed during 25 years of exile, but that their grandchildren or even their great-grandchildren would, by the grace of God, see that dream fulfilled.

The majority of the older generation soldiers in the former Dutch Indonesian Army and their families, have resigned themselves to this compromise. The younger generation are trapped in a dilemma of frustration and identity. The Moluccans have always steadily refused to integrate. They now live in about 30 housing estates spread round Holland. Each district functions according to the strict rules of structure within whose framework they lived on the Moluccan Islands, and the community as a whole is ruled by the Eades Persatuan, the council of elders whose word is law.

The Dutch have done everything possible to make the Moluccans settle down. Deciding that the only answer to obstinate Moluccan refusal to integrate was to wait for the generation gap to take its toll, they provided the Moluccans with housing, new furniture, and all the comforts of modern society.

Since they refused Dutch nationality, they were given special travel documents to enable them to cross borders at will. Dutch schools were also provided to educate Moluccan born in The Netherlands to take their place in Dutch society.

The Government reasoned that in the face of all the material advantages of Western prosperity, the dream of a tropical but impoverished paradise would slowly fade.

The result is that the young Moluccans have grown up in isolation, fed from birth on a concentrated diet of absolute loyalty to the community, and

yet expected to earn their living in a society entirely strange to them. This generation, the vast majority of whom support the action of the gunmen in Beilen and Amsterdam without reserve, feel obliged to collect a debt of honour.

The Dutch and the Indonesian soldiers, they say, promised when the Moluccans left Indonesia "temporarily" in 1950 that they would one day return to a form of independent republic. This promise has not been honoured. Their parents have been publicly insulted and the Moluccan social code demands that this insult must be righted or avenged.

It was one of Queen Juliana's speech writers who unwittingly ignited the fuse which led to the train hijacking and the raid on the consulate. When Surinam attained independence on November 25, Queen Juliana said in a speech that "all peoples have a right to their own country". The Moluccans have been waiting for their country for 25 years and this phrase was apparently the final straw.

This has been explained at length by Mr. Rudi Apopo, leader of the organization of young Moluccans to which the gunmen in Amsterdam and Beilen belong. He said that Dr. Manusama has indicated to the Dutch that he wants only a gesture, such as a statement recognizing that the Moluccan cause is just. The Hague does not need to recognize the South Moluccan Republic or to try to obtain real concessions from Indonesia.

If the Dutch Government does nothing, Dr. Manusama has given warning that another wave of terrorism will follow. The Moluccans consider themselves to be in a state of war with Indonesia, and any country which conducts itself as an Indonesian ally is in their line of fire.

Eight die as express and holiday train collide

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, Dec. 15
At least eight people were killed and 24 seriously injured when the Lisbon-Paris express crashed head-on into an emigrants' holiday train in northern Portugal on Sunday night. The accident happened in a blinding snowstorm at Fornos de Algodres station near the city of Viseu.

The emigrants' workers' special train, packed with families coming home for Christmas from France and Germany, was stationary on the single track waiting for the express to pass on a loop line. It is not yet known whether the express driver missed a signal or whether there was a defect in the switching of the points.

The drivers of the two trains died, as did the guards and one of the driver's assistants. The two locomotives were wrecked.

The seriously injured were all returning emigrants. Scores who received minor injuries were treated on the spot. Rescue operations were hindered by the snowstorm and because all telephone communications were cut by the accident. Information filtered through from police radio cars and local fire stations which sent in ambulances. The injured were taken to hospital at Viseu and Coimbra.

All but one of the victims are believed to be Portuguese. One French woman was among those reported in Viseu Hospital.

OVERSEAS

'Politician best as head of CIA'

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Dec. 15
Mr. George Bush was back on Capitol Hill today, having relinquished his job as head of the American Liaison Office in Peking to testify about his fitness to head the Central Intelligence Agency. President Ford nominated him to succeed Mr. William Colby when he reshuffled his Cabinet a month ago.

Mr. Bush, a former Texas congressman and chairman of the Republican national committee, met criticism that a politician should not have the CIA job with the assertion that it might not have got itself into the present mess had a politician been in charge.

"I am not talking about narrow political partisanship, I am talking about the respect for the people and their sensitivities that most politicians understand," he said. But I also recognize the need to leave politics the minute I take on the new job."

Critics of Mr. Bush have noted his keen political ambition and have suggested that it is pointless putting him at CIA if he drops out in six months and runs for Vice-President. Today he declined to say that he would refuse the running mate position were it offered. He said it was unfair to ask him to do so.

Mr. Bush promised to do all within his power to enforce the highest ethical standards at CIA, and to keep himself informed personally.

He also promised to ensure that the CIA stayed "in foreign—repeat—foreign intelligence business". This was a reference to the disclosures this year of CIA's violation of its statute in activities inside the United States.

Mr. Bush did not, however, adopt the prescription of the liberals that the CIA should confine itself in future merely to the gathering of intelligence and drop its covert actions.

Chief Rabbi begins Russia visit

Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits, the leader of Britain's Jewish community, flew to Russia from London yesterday for a nine-day visit. It is the first official visit by a Chief Rabbi of the western world to the Soviet Union.

Dr. Jakobovits said: "I will be meeting members of the Jewish communities in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. I will pass on greetings from the British community to the Soviet Jews and our good wishes."

He hoped to meet the Soviet Interior Minister and also to have talks with non-official Jewish groups.

Our Moscow Correspondent writes: The visit reflects a flickering Soviet desire to appear slightly less partial to the Arab side in the Middle East conflict.

The invitation seems also designed to lessen the resentment of world Jewry over Soviet backing for the United Nations anti-Zionist resolution. It also seems meant to reassure Soviet Jews who are integrated in Soviet society and who until now have not entertained plans to emigrate but who none the less have felt increasingly insecure.

The Soviet leaders realize that wholesale departure of these elements, including eminent scientists, intellectuals and other talented people, would mean a serious cultural loss.

Defence Bill blocked over Angola cash

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Dec. 15
Congressional opponents of covert American intervention in the Angola war today managed to block the passage of this year's main defence appropriation Bill until the Administration has explained itself. A rapid closed session has been set for Wednesday.

The first formal public confirmation of American expenditure of \$50m (£25m) on covert Angola actions came at the weekend not from Dr. Kissinger, the Secretary of State, but from Mr. Daniel Moynihan, America's permanent representative at the United Nations.

A small group of Senate liberal Democrats, including Senator Mike Mansfield, rebel majority leader, who said he feared "another Vietnam", prevented routine passage of the \$120,900m defence Bill until it could be established whether any of the money was earmarked for Angola.

Senator Jim Claiborne, the appropriations committee chairman and floor manager for the Bill, insisted that there were no funds for Angola.

Suharto operation

Jakarta, Dec. 15.—President Suharto of Indonesia has had a minor stomach operation in the army hospital here.

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EC proposal for uniform driving licence

Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Dec. 15
A uniform driving licence, throughout the nine countries of the EEC, would be available to the Community's motorists in two years from now, a Council of Ministers will adopt a new proposal submitted to it by the European Commission.

At an initial period, the licence of which has still to be framed, the Euro-licence will be automatically issued to motorists in the nine who are a national driving permit. Only special conditions that only have to be met concern the minimum age for driving

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OVERSEAS

Sharp British attack on Concorde objectors accuses American agency of unprofessional conduct

From Fred Emery
Washington, Dec 15
British Government officials today launched a sharp counter-attack here against the Environmental Protection Agency's recent characterization of the Concorde's noise impact.

An unusually strong letter of complaint from London to Dr Russell Train, the agency's head, was backed by scornful comment on the "unprofessional" conduct of agency officials from Mr A. R. Gordon-Cumming, Counsellor at the British Embassy, at a news conference.

Dr Train is the American official who last week told a congressional subcommittee that he thought it undesirable for Concorde to land at New York and "increasingly questionable" that it land outside Washington.

The letter to Dr Train was from Mr K. G. H. Binning, the British Department of Industry official in charge of the Concorde project. It was released to the press by the British Embassy immediately after delivery, an unusual action.

Mr Binning complained of "confusion" in recent agency statements, but it was on the confusion that most scorn was concentrated at the news conference. Dr Train and his men were accused of either incompetence or implicit mischief in mixing up decibel measurements to Concorde's great detriment. The agency had produced a chart and an explanation purporting to show

a "contour" including a vast area around Dulles Airport, Washington, inside which Concorde's noise would be at least 90 Effective Perceived Noise decibels.

In testimony, Dr Train reportedly referred to this as being as loud as downtown traffic. Nonetheless, retorted Mr Gordon-Cumming, the agency had confused two types of noise measurement and made Concorde appear more than twice as loud as it actually was.

Mr Gordon-Cumming expressed sardonic confidence that the agency ought to be able to afford to employ someone capable of telling the difference between the two measurements. He noted that many inaccurate and misleading things had been said about Concorde but insisted that it was for him the first time that "an agency of the United States Government had chosen to behave in a way like this."

There were other complaints. The agency recently published maps and a statement which, it said, showed that Concorde could be making heavy lorry-like noise from Washington to Baltimore, some 40 miles away. The British letter to Dr Train and today's explanations pointed out that the charted area did not make it clear that all possible combinations of Concorde takeoff and landing directions had been lumped together, all at once.

The proposed two daily take-offs and landings could only affect a fraction of the area, and only for "two minutes or less", it was pointed out.

A further complication was that the agency had postulated that the battle is becoming in the final weeks.

Concorde at 7,000ft. The British insisted that on most occasions it would be permitted to climb as soon as possible. The agency has not yet answered the British charges.

The last chance for present Concorde arguments will come at the public hearing on January 5 of applications for operations by British Airways and Air France. Dr William Coleman, Secretary of the Department of Transportation (to whom a copy of today's British letter was sent) has stated that he will make his final decision within 30 days from then.

Mr Gordon-Cumming made clear today that Britain and France will concentrate their pleading not on Concorde's actual noise, but on the additional noise it brings to the existing high airport levels. The British felt that such incremental noise could not in any sense justify an American refusal.

Like the French before him, Mr Gordon-Cumming said that the British did not find "meaningful" the statement that Concorde, on takeoff, was perceived to make four times as much noise as the Boeing 747.

The official environmental impact statement even says at one point that Concorde is "eight times" as loud, to some extent under the takeoff path, as the Douglas DC10 is. The British officials belittled such comparisons and also sought to disparage the recent Greater London Council measurements at Heathrow.

Today's most un-British reaction, after a rather emotional French performance last week, indicates how tense the battle is becoming in the final weeks.



Farewell frisk: A United States Air Force pilot is given a last routine check for drugs by a specially trained dog before flying out of Korat air base, in Thailand, which the Americans have evacuated.

Canberra struggle for Labour leadership

From Michael Leapman
Canberra, Dec 15

A bitter struggle for the leadership of the Australian Labour Party is taking shape after the party's crushing defeat by at least 53 seats in Saturday's election. Former ministers have lost no time in denouncing Mr Gough Whitlam, the present leader, and their old colleagues as they jockey for position in the contest.

Yesterday Mr Whitlam met Mr Robert Hawke, president of the party and of the Australian Council of Trade Unions. Reports in today's newspapers said that they agreed that Mr Whitlam should remain leader for about a year, by which time Mr Hawke would secure a parliamentary seat and inherit the leadership.

This cosy arrangement does not suit other contenders who are already in Parliament. Mr Clive Cameron, the former Minister of Labour who was demoted by Mr Whitlam,

denounced Mr Whitlam today for making too many mistakes, and said that the electorate had shown they would not support a party led by him. The former Prime Minister was also criticised by Dr Jim Cairns, who resigned as Treasurer in connexion with the loans affair.

Another former Treasurer, Mr Frank Crean, is being suggested as a rival candidate to Mr Whitlam when the next meeting of the party meets next week to choose a new leader. If Mr Whitlam was replaced immediately, this would upset his disloyal supporters.

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the new Prime Minister, arrived in Canberra today and office. He said that he would announce the composition of his Government before Christmas. He or one of his senior colleagues is likely to have a meeting with Mr Hawke in a day or two to discuss relations between the Government and trade unions.

Smith-Nkomo talks 'quiet and congenial'

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Dec 15

The first negotiating session in the latest moves to find a solution to Rhodesia's protracted constitutional crisis began here today amid strict security in the middle of an Army barracks.

The meeting lasted only one hour and ended with an announcement that two special committees are to be set up to investigate various aspects of the constitutional issue.

Both Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the domestic wing of the divided African National Council (ANC), declined to make any comment about the substance of the talks.

Mr Nkomo described the meeting as "a friendly discussion on the constitutional issue" and Mr Smith said the atmosphere had been "quiet and congenial and very pleasant". He added: "This is the way it should be."

It was clear from Mr Smith's brief remarks, however, that the present round of talks could drag on for some time. He indicated that there would be many more meetings between the two sides and asked waiting journalists to be patient. "It's important stuff this, we can't rush it. We must do it meticulously and carefully."

According to the brief joint statement issued after the talks, the special committees will "investigate certain matters" and then report back to their respective sides. When this has been completed a further plenary meeting will be held some time in the New Year. Neither side gave any indication how many committees have been set up or how often they would meet.

Today's talks, which began shortly after lunch, did not take place as expected in the Prime Minister's office but in the handsome white-painted Beit Hall inside the King George VI barracks.

The change of site foiled Mr Nkomo's supporters who had gathered outside and only a handful of them were on parade outside the barracks.

Mr Smith was accompanied by what has now become his "constitutional talks team". It included Mr David Smith, Minister of Agriculture, Mr P. van der Byl, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence, Mr Reg Cowper, Minister of Public Service, and Mr Jack Musser, Minister of Internal Affairs.

The Rhodesian team was heavily outnumbered by Mr Nkomo's party of 22 delegates and legal advisers. Mr Nkomo's group includes two British lawyers, Mr Robert Wright and Mr Roland Brown, as well as three representatives of the Zambian Government and Mr Leo Barron, Zambia's Deputy Chief Justice.

Zambia's assistance to Mr Nkomo's group has been strongly criticised by the rival group which remains loyal to Bishop Abel Muzorewa. Yesterday the Muzorewa group criticised Zambia for meddling in Rhodesian affairs and compared its support for Mr Nkomo to "South African and American involvement in Angola".

This attack on Zambia is likely to prove embarrassing to President Kaunda during his present meeting with President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Machel of Mozambique, favouring the Muzorewa wing of the ANC.

Security forces begin Beirut takeover

Beirut, Dec 15.—The first signs of a much-violated ceasefire being fulfilled between the Christian and Muslim communities in Lebanon appeared today along the war-ravaged seaford of Beirut when security forces began taking over strategic buildings.

The fighting between left-wing and right-wing forces divided to isolated sniper duels after a week in which some 600 people were killed and 900 wounded in the capital and other areas.

Security forces took over control of the unfinished Hilton Hotel, which had been used as a right-wing Phalangist firepost against leftist forces occupying the St Georges Hotel and the Phoenix Hotel.

Government forces had planned to move the Muslim leftists out of the St Georges and the Hilton, but a stalemate seemed likely when the leftists said they would not withdraw until the Phalangists abandoned the Holiday Inn—a 26-storey building overlooking the entire seaford. The leftists said they also leave the Murr tower, an unfinished skyscraper standing about 800 yards to the east of the Holiday Inn.

The Government remained cautious over the whole operation that they did not officially announce that all sides had supposedly reached full agreement on putting the ceasefire into practice. This confused local newspapers, some of which referred to an entirely new ceasefire, making it the sixteenth in 12 weeks, while others spoke of the seventeenth, eighteenth and even nineteenth ceasefires.

Big crowds listened to Negro spirituals outside St Patrick's Cathedral, and even bigger crowds watched "ethnic dancing" on the steps of the City Library. This meant that boys and girls dressed up in brocade and tulle and jiggered round to East European or Balkan music.

In between, children roller skated, people played netball or table tennis and listened to the carillon and a steam organ. The carillon was operated manually and very jolly, playing Christmas carols and related music: the huge organ tooted and tinkled.

The spectacle was enjoyed by tens of thousands of people who watched the fun, watched one another and started with a wild surmise at the glories of the shop windows. If New York, or the United States, is in a recession, it is not noticeable on Fifth Avenue.

Most of the garbage had been cleared up along Fifth Avenue, although the occasional whiff of decomposition could be caught out of the side streets. Mr Abraham Beasly, the mayor, walked down the avenue and was received politely, another reminder that this was a Sunday fairy tale and that the horrors of the real world return on the morrow.

Fifth Avenue puts on its best for Christmas

From Patrick Brogan
New York, Dec 15

New Yorkers took to the streets yesterday because it was a fine day and because all traffic had been excluded from Fifth Avenue for 23 blocks. Making a "mall", as they call it, out of that famous avenue is the perennial ambition of New York's utopians. Yesterday's demonstration was proof of what an excellent idea it is.

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Moscow meeting of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers

Moscow, Dec 15.—A conference of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers opened today in Moscow. The unannounced session came on the heels of last week's Nato foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels.

Western diplomats said representatives of the Soviet Union and its East European allies regularly gathered after top-level Nato conferences. With no details of the agenda provided by Tass or other official sources, diplomats could only speculate as to topics of discussion. Among them were likely to be plans for a European community conference, coordination of economic policies and implementation of last summer's Helsinki Conference.—UPI

Cambodians approve new 'democratic' constitution

Bangkok, Dec 15.—A national congress of 1,100 members representing workers, farmers and soldiers yesterday approved a new constitution for Cambodia, Phnom Penh radio announced today.

Details of the constitution's contents were not given, but the broadcast said its formulation had wanted to create in Cambodia a "true democracy, without either rich or poor, and a country that was neutral, independent and non-aligned."

The congress was presided over by Mr Pen Nouth, the Prime Minister, and Mr Khieu Samphan, his deputy, who presented the constitution to the congress, the radio said. It added that the constitution was the product of work organized by the government since April, after a special congress held in April, after the Khmer Rouge victory in Cambodia.

The announcement of the constitution was one of the occasions on which Phnom Penh radio has made mention of internal Cambodian politics. It was difficult to determine whether the formulation of the constitution represented a broadening of the political base in the country.

Interviews with scores of Cambodian refugees in Thailand over the past few months indicate that all power in the country rests with the Khmer Rouge and that average citizens are kept in the dark about matters relating to the government. That and Cambodian authorities have agreed on a ceasefire in a disputed border area in order to make way for negotiations, Foreign Ministry spokesmen in Bangkok reported today.

The dispute arose after both sides claimed ownership of an area near the Thai village of Ang Sil.

Thai and Cambodian forces have been fighting in the area since Friday. Reliable reports say three Cambodian and two Thai soldiers have been killed.—AP and Agence France-Press.

A leader of the MPLA gives his version of events Britain 'being misled' over Angola

By Roy Lewis

Several EEC members, as well as Sweden and Finland, shortly will recognize Dr Agostinho Neto's MPLA regime as the legitimate government of Angola. One of its close associates told *The Times* this week-end. He said he regretted that Britain was being misled by its newspapers and the BBC, and was missing the "undiscovered Brazil of the future".

Big American corporations had told the MPLA they would cooperate and defy their own Government so long as arms were not involved.

Mr Arslan Humbaraci was until recently an officer in charge of special missions attached to the office of Dr Neto. He is a British citizen of Turkish origin and a member of MPLA. After recuperating from a nervous breakdown, he returned to take part in the restructured Angolan Administration.

Angola was not going to be Russia's Vietnam, but it would be another American Vietnam, Mr Humbaraci said. The Russians would not make a colony of Angola and would not be given any bases there because the MPLA was non-aligned. The Russians had not sent any troops to the movement until after independence on November 11, because the Portuguese would not allow it.

Russian aid was only solicited after the Portuguese left in order to counter the large-scale aid given to the rival pro-Fretilin group, the Frelimo, and the Central Intelligence Agency, Zaire, France and South Africa. The CIA, Mr Humbaraci said,

had been helping the FNLA even before the Portuguese revolution. The Portuguese High Commission in Angola had deliberately left the northern frontier undefended so that American aid could be flown from West Germany into Luanda. The British media had got the order of events wrong, even though the American press had admitted the involvement.

Last February, the FNLA and the MPLA, heavily armed, had attacked the MPLA, where the Portuguese brigadier had said he expected the FNLA to "eat" the MPLA; but the MPLA, relying on sheer fighting spirit and the few arms that had been smuggled in from Zaire and other places, had repulsed the attack, because they had a cause. The people of the area, armed only with machetes and chains, had in support of the movement. As a special favour he himself had issued with a revolver to defend himself.

The West should grasp this reality: the FNLA and the MPLA have no cause and without their mercenaries would not fight; what had really happened was that after the Luanda battle the South Africans had attacked in the South in what the MPLA commander described as a "real invasion by a classic army".

The people had seized the other cities outside Luanda for the MPLA, and when the South Africans had seen that their presence was indispensable, they had returned. Thus the

MPLA was now involved in its second war of liberation. Mr Humbaraci took the view that the Russians would provide what was needed to win that war and what they were doing was much more important than the Tanzam railway or the Aswan Dam. The reason was that the MPLA, linked with the Frelimo in Moçambique and the PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau, had their long wars against the Portuguese, represented a totally new force in Africa compared with regimes which had been handed independence on gold plates. Mr Humbaraci emphasized that his view of the position was his own opinion, not an official MPLA one.

On the Cubans, he told me that they were only instructors, and their presence was natural as many MPLA fighters had been trained in Cuba. The heavy Russian equipment now coming in would enable the MPLA to saturate the mercenaries on the other side with sheer firepower.

He believed that the support of the other bodies—what he did not accept as liberation movements in any way—would come to terms, and their areas would be pacified. The South African intervention had not considered that it would have any quarrel with the Republic for many years to come.

Meanwhile, Mr Neto's regime had been recognized by 32 countries, he said by nobody, and that was enough to settle matters. Mr Humbaraci felt that other governments would change their minds.

Retreating forces sabotage railway

Nairobi, Dec 15.—Zambia and Kenya today called for a ceasefire between Angola's warring nationalistic movements as a first step towards the formation of a government of national unity.

The call came in a statement issued by President Kenyatta of Kenya, and President Kaunda of Zambia, who had talks here over the weekend. President Kaunda flew on this morning to Dar es Salaam.

The statement expressed great concern at foreign involvement in Angola, which had resulted in a heavy loss of life. It called on the three main movements to seek a political solution.

Our Lusaka Correspondent writes: Forces of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) were today reported to be blowing up bridges on the Benguela railway, a vital transport link with the two neighbouring countries of Zaire and Zambia.

According to reliable information reaching here today, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) took the town of Luso last week, forcing the MPLA to retreat to the north-east. As they retreated they put the railway out of action for what is expected to be several months.

Before the civil war, the railway used to carry about 50 per cent of Zambia's copper exports, as well as many of its vital imports.

300 Fretilin troops said to have surrendered

Jakarta, Dec 15.—Some 300 troops of the left wing Fretilin movement have surrendered to Indonesian rivals in East Timor's two main towns, informed sources said today.

They said many of those who surrendered in Dili and Baucau were among the Fretilin forces who fled to the hills when pro-Indonesian troops, backed by Indonesian units, captured Dili, the capital, a week ago.

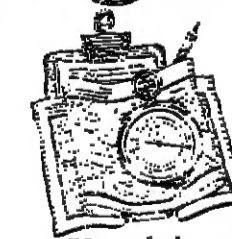
They added that the Indonesian units, officially described by Jakarta as volunteers, had continued to support pro-Indonesian forces in subsequent operations, leading to the surrender of the Fretilin troops.

Indonesia's semi-official Antara news agency reported that Baucau and its international airport, which it previously said had been badly damaged by retreating Fretilin forces, had not been destroyed.

Nine Indonesian cargo ships carrying food supplies had arrived in Dili and two in Baucau, bringing much needed food supplies to the two towns.

Melbourne, Dec 15.—A message received from Fretilin said today that its forces had killed 150 "enemy soldiers" yesterday in attacks on Dili.

To be taken when your big end goes.



Directions:
The other competitors are belting past you to the Forestry checkpoint. Remain calm.

Unpack the emergency rations.
A bottle of Campari, a thermos of ice, two bottles of soda, an orange, a knife, and two glasses.
Mix two stiff drinks.
Give one to your wife.
It's the only way to get her to rally at the best of times.
There's no Campari.



INCURABLES

Don't let our name worry you

The name doesn't worry our severely disabled patients. They come here to live in homelike surroundings often for ten years or more. Our worry is increasing costs. Please help by sending a donation or arranging a legacy.

WE ARE NOT STATE AIDED

BRITISH HOME & HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES

Crown Lane, Streatham, London SW16 3JB

Patron: H.M. Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother

ENTERTAINMENT

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN. Royal Ballet. Tonight 7.30. The Four Seasons. Tomorrow 8.00. The Four Seasons. Saturday 8.00. The Four Seasons. Sunday 8.00. The Four Seasons. Tickets available from 1.00. THE ROYAL OPERA. Thursday 8.00. Overture. Friday 8.00. Overture. Saturday 8.00. Overture. Sunday 8.00. Overture. Tickets available from 1.00.

CONCERTS

AUTUMN AT SNAPE MALTINGS. Saturday 20th December. 8.00. Piano. Chopin, Schubert, Debussy. Tickets available from 1.00. ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. Monday 22nd December. 8.00. Piano. Chopin, Schubert, Debussy. Tickets available from 1.00.

THEATRES

ADOLPH THEATRE. 8.00. The Norman Conquest. Tickets available from 1.00. ALHAMBRA. 8.00. The Norman Conquest. Tickets available from 1.00. ALHAMBRA. 8.00. The Norman Conquest. Tickets available from 1.00.

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Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

Christmas presence

In one of our first Christmas presents together, my husband and I exchanged parcels of quite unusually similar shape (a dart) and weight. Opened, mine to him proved to be a Victorian silver grape scissors, his to me an elegant pair of household pliers. I tell this tale not to illustrate—though naturally it does illustrate—that there are no preconceived ideas about sex roles in our household, but because we were both delighted with what we got. He was surprised by the half-bald bunch of grapes on the table, I was fud up with trying to do the running repairs on a four-storey house with my nail tweezers.

What, in fact, our presents proved was that the only successful gift is one that you want to receive, and it is in this way that donors should consider their purchases, not by giving things they would like themselves—or, even more deplorable, things they think the other person ought to like or need. So do not give an untidy friend some drab household neutering device. All you will give her is a guilt complex. Do not give people with conspicuously bad taste delicate prints of Japanese landscapes. Give them something jolly and vulgar. Never try to change them, if you love them, and if you do not now is the time to find out that style is going to keep you apart anyway.

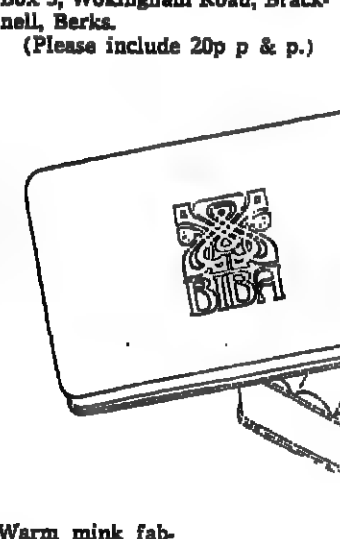
Christmas is a time which tests many virtuous characteristics to their utmost, and reared as we are to think that it is better to give than to receive, we tend to overlook the fact that it is much harder to receive, especially something you do not want, like soft centred chocolates or proposals of marriage. Other proposals, of course, offer no hardship, since they can be refused if necessary with a gratifying exhibition of affronted modesty, shock and amazement which ought to cloak the pleasurable blush of flattery. But proposals of marriage, well, one has to try to be kind. When in doubt, opt for something small from an absolutely blue chip name—with the name prominently on it—rather than something elaborate and clever, specially made by your private little man somewhere, unchangeable, unjumble saleable, an embarrassment on Christmas Day and by Boxing Day a living reminder of your incompatibility.

Not only do the French and the Italians show off their fashion with much more panache than we do here, they show off their food, too. Even quite small delicatessen shops arrange each day a new window of irresistible glazed concoctions which manage to be tempting even when constructed from items I know I do not really like.



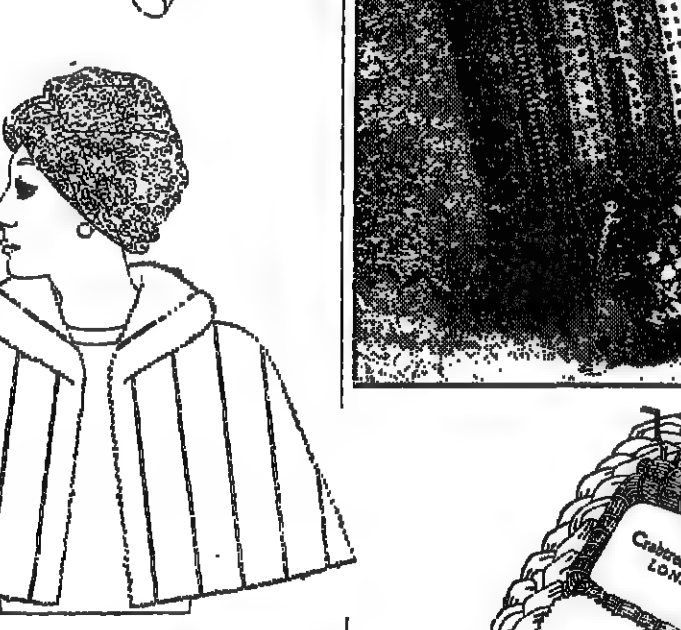
English people who patronise the Madeleine quarter of Paris for their hotels daily run the gamut of one of the most calorie-conscious windows in the world. Fauchon. You can admire the leisure art of making nuts look like sweets, sweets look like nuts, cakes look like castles and in fact everything look like something, which, come to think of it, is probably very much what the fashion designers are trying to do, too. Now Fauchon will be at Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd. on the lower ground floor.

Below: Ten giant, wax-based Biba crayons packed in a shiny black tin box. Available in a wide selection of soft shades, which are perfect for eye and lip colouring. A tin of crayons costs £3.50, from most large London stores, main branches of Dorothy Perkins, Frasers of Aberdeen, Henderson of Liverpool and Binns of Hull. Also mail order from Biba Ltd, PO Box 5, Wokingham Road, Bracknell, Berks. (Please include 20p p & p.)



Above: Fun finger gloves for children, knitted with plain hands and individually coloured fingers. Made in a variety of colour combinations including: rust hands with white, blue, brown and green fingers; purple hands with white, blue pink and lilac fingers. Available from most Woolworth stores, in sizes 5, 6, 7, at 59p.

Warm mink fabric cape with an attractive collar, in a pretty sapphire pastel colour. It comes in one size only, style A816/5, at £12.95, from larger branches of Woolworth. Wear it on its own or over another long cape. Like a coachman's collar. Liberty print turban with a plaited band, from Liberty's hat department. Available in a variety of prints at £9.50.



Below: Handsome gift or travelling pack for men by Yves Saint Laurent. Contains eau de toilette, after shave and spray deodorant, £3.50. The separate tube is an excellent moisturizing cream for sensitive skins, £3.50. Silk and cashmere initialled scarf, £26, chosen from a selection starting at £8. One of the newest designs in sunglasses for the season to come, at £15 approximately. All Yves Saint Laurent products from 73 New Bond Street, W1; 84 and 85 Brompton Road, SW1; 113 New Bond Street, W1; and the Inter-Continental Hotel, Hyde Park Corner, W1.

Agate bead cufflinks, joined by a band of 9ct gold, available from Jones, 52 Beauchamp Place, London, SW3. Colours of agate available are purple, green, blue and white, at £40 a pair.



Above: An attractive basket of products by Molton Brown. We illustrate a basket containing sponges, a flannel, seaweed setting lotion, soap, and Rosemary herbal shampoo, at £3.50. Sizes and products vary, and prices go from £3.50 to £8. From Molton Brown, 58 South Molton Street, London, W1.

Photographs by Trevor Sutton. Illustrations by Norman Messenger.

Steeplechase provide a worthy finale

Phillips Correspondent
It is only one more top class Christmas—the finale of the season at Cheltenham. It takes quite a nerve to hold a party on a new year's day. But Cheltenham's clerk of the course, John Pott, says with a little more than a year's experience, he has proved himself one of the best in the business.

day acceptors which will be published later today. Meanwhile there is some pretty good racing to be seen at Cheltenham and Warwick this afternoon. It is only to be expected that the most remarkable aspect of the year's racing will be good and that it will be seen at Warwick, a rare occurrence early in the middle of December.

dashing Duke proves himself a man of steel

Seely
of Albuquerque, the Spanish amateur rider, is his fifty-seventh birthday today. He won the Duke of Edinburgh's Cup in the Grand National and plans to make his seventh appearance on Nereo next spring if the race takes place. The Spanish grandee must be made of stern stuff. Eighteen months ago he broke his leg while riding in the French Grand National at Autenail and had to have a metal plate inserted in his thigh.

showed a skill and dash that must have been the envy of many men years his junior. Winter was asked when the Duke was likely to give up riding. He said: "Never if he goes on the flat, but I shall be asked if he would like to see yesterday's jockey ride other horses for the year. How could I ever get him? He's the best in the game." Winter replied jokingly.

wick programme

ARWICK STEEPLECHASE (4:27; 2m)
1. Star Margaret (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
2. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
3. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
4. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
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8. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
9. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
10. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston

2.0 SHIRLEY STEEPLECHASE (Div II; 5:30; 2m)
1. Star Margaret (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
2. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
3. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
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9. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
10. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston

keystone programme

LAWKING HURDLE (Div I; 5:30; 2m)
1. Star Margaret (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
2. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
3. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
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8. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
9. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
10. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston

3.0 HAMPTON HURDLE (Handicap; 4-9-0 novices; 5:30; 2m)
1. Star Margaret (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
2. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
3. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
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9. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
10. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston

WITELAW GOLD CUP

WITELAW GOLD CUP (Handicap Steeplechase; 5:23; 2m)
1. Star Margaret (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
2. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
3. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
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10. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston

3.15 HAWKING HURDLE (Div II; 5:30; 2m)
1. Star Margaret (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
2. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
3. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
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9. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
10. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston

LDINGTON STEEPLECHASE

LDINGTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap; 5:21; 2m 100yd)
1. Star Margaret (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
2. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
3. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
4. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
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6. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
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10. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston

4.00 HAWKING HURDLE (Div I; 5:30; 2m)
1. Star Margaret (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
2. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
3. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
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10. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston

shire cricket

shire's plan to acquire a ground for first-class cricket at Sheffield area as a replacement for Bramhall Lane, was out on Monday by the county secretary, Joe Lister. Any reasonable proposal will be welcomed.

2.30 CHRISTMAS PUDDING
1. Star Margaret (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
2. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
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10. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston

date for Kotey

Dec 15—David Kotey, 30, of the World Boxing Council, will fight his title against the Japanese challenger, Shigeo Kato, on February 23. The fight, originally scheduled for November 7, was postponed at the last moment—Reuter.

4.00 HAWKING HURDLE (Div I; 5:30; 2m)
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10. Flying Dutchman (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston

as joins Walsall

Alum yesterday signed Aston reserve striker. Alum is, for an undisclosed fee, is joined by Vills from Liverpool £5,000 in 1972.

4.00 HAWKING HURDLE (Div I; 5:30; 2m)
1. Star Margaret (Mrs D. Smalley), 5-11-9, R. Kingston
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French ketch takes line honours

Cape Town, Dec 15.—The French ketch, *Penelope VI*, skippered by France's single-handed transatlantic winner, Eric Tabarly, won the line and corrected time honours in both classes for the first leg of the Atlantic Triangle yacht race, it was announced here today.

British Steel, the only British entry among the 14 starters for this 14,858-mile race—Saint Malo-Cape Town-Rio de Janeiro-Portsmouth—arrived yesterday in a 50-knot wind and pounding seas to be fifth over the line. Captained by 28-year-old Robert James, British Steel had her first topmast sheared blown out and mizzen jib broken as she manoeuvred to take up port moorings.

Yachting

Upton Handicap Hurdle at Warwick 12 months ago, goes for another victory at this year's meeting, but this time the six-year-old runs in the Shirley Maiden Steeplechase (Division I).

Show jumping

By Our Racing Correspondent
12.30 Nightingale 1.0 SHIFTING GOLD is specially recommended. 1.30 Lyon del Mar. 2.0 Jolly Sailor. 2.30 Roman Pastures. 3.0 Quick Result.

Redeemable for merchandise to the value of £25 at Wardrobe 174-2 Chiltern St. W1.

Oil: How Norway is coming to grips with the benefits and problems of wealth

While Britain has been making rather heavy weather of the development and exploitation of her new found wealth in the North Sea, the other major beneficiary of this gift from nature has been quietly preparing herself for the inevitable changes that being a major oil producer will bring about.

With characteristic Nordic efficiency, Norway is systematically attempting to assess and then regulate the social and economic impact of her oil and gas finds. By 1977 these will already amount to 10 times her own domestic needs.

With its vast coastline and continental shelf, its comparatively tiny population of four million and estimated oil reserves of 2,000 million metric tons, a government report last year stated that "the petroleum finds have put Norway in a very favourable position" could almost be mistaken for cynical understatement. But Norway's politicians and planners are indeed treading with care.

The planning department in the Ministry of Finance recently put it, "although we recognize that when the politicians smell the oil money they won't be able to keep the lid on, there is none the less a political will and a tendency to discuss the social and ecological issues concerned."

In the social sphere the problem tends to be seen very much in terms of Norway's perennial controversy for regionalism. While talking of the nightmare of Norway's topography, the politicians are concerned that both the oil industry's creation of 15,000 to 20,000 more jobs and the foreseen collapse of many less competitive enterprises should not bring about the destruction of whole rural communities. Though it is recognized that the oil boom can only accentuate the pulse away from the traditional rural pursuits associated primarily with the fishing industry it is hoped that an element of regional decentralization can be introduced into the distribution of jobs and wealth.

For Norway's ruling Labour Party this has the added attraction that their conservative and liberal opponents tend to be stronger in the cities, and any regional policy that can minimize the shift to the urban areas will benefit them. Labour politicians also fear the political effect of the increasing wealth of Norway's populace. As one Cabinet member complained: "As the electorate gets richer they become more and more conservative—more concerned with lower taxation and acquiring consumer goods, less receptive to the idea of any social expenditure by the state. This inevitably rebounds on us."

But more crucial for Norway's regional management is the effect of the introduction of vast new buying power into the economy at a time when

the country already enjoys full employment. Against the background of an estimated doubling in public and private consumption between 1977 and 1980 and a total increase in domestic demand from the use of oil revenues estimated in excess of £545m by 1980, a senior Finance Ministry civil servant explained: "These increases must create a huge pressure on the labour market, but when we look at the social effect of *Gastarbeiter* and immigrant labour generally in the rest of Europe we do not see that as a solution. So, many of us are in a dilemma; we want an open society but we don't want the import of human capital."

Already Norway has closed her doors to new immigration, but the oil wealth will be spent and if the home market cannot produce goods competitively (as in many cases it will not) foreign manufacturers will undoubtedly step in. There is an acceptance in government circles that not only will many producers do so, but the wall, affecting about one-fifth of the labour force by 1980, but that Norwegian non-oil exports will also suffer a dramatic decline. To be a rich country means high labour costs by definition, a situation which is compounded by the strength of the Norwegian kroner against other currencies. All of which tends to weaken the competitive power of Norwegian exports.

Another area of Norwegian concern is in the field of resource management. It is taken for granted that the North Sea's oil deposits are

finite and the Government is therefore carefully monitoring the exploitation of oil and natural gas by the phased granting of concessions and other more direct controls on the companies. It is hoped thereby, as in Britain, to allow oil revenue to continue into the next century and also to spread the social effects of the increase in wealth over a longer period. At the same time it is envisaged that, in the long term, the role of the state in the extraction process will be widened; the multi-national companies will be reduced to the capacity solely of consultants, entrepreneurs and possibly minority shareholding parties with the Norwegian State Oil Company in the development of Norway's continental shelf deposits.

Norway's politicians laugh secretly to themselves at the British handling of relations with the multi-nationals. They point out that the terms and conditions that Mr. Heath has recently, and with much ado, been seeking to impose on the companies have long been accepted as the foundation for operation in Norwegian waters. But even more curious to them is that the British seem to find it necessary to create another state oil company in the form of the British National Oil Company when we already have the British Petroleum Company which with only the minimum of effort could be transformed to fit the bill.

John Blair

Bernard Levin

A lone voice that should stop us all in our tracks

Even the human race has something to be said for it. This feeling has been growing on me lately, whenever I contemplate the existence and behaviour of Mr. Daniel Moynihan, American Ambassador to the United Nations. There has been a good deal of unease and hostility, in the United States and elsewhere, at Mr. Moynihan's habit of going about stating some ancient truths, accompanied by a selection of modern ones, in forthright language, and since even this newspaper last week had some tempered editorial criticism of him to offer, I think it proper today to say that I have no criticism of him, tempered or otherwise, and to add that he seems to me as wise, far-seeing, realistic, honourable and appealing as any statesman the world has seen for a very long time indeed, and considerably more so than any contemporary political figure.

In this world, it is not enough to be right, or even to be both right and good. One of the greatest problems liberalism faces is its desperate shortage of adherents who recognize the brutal reality of an illiberal world, and who know that it is not possible to preserve freedom and everything that goes with it unless the defenders are as hard, single-minded and, when it becomes necessary, ruthless as our enemies.

This is a bitter truth to swallow, but it is a truth that must be for the good of our world. It would be hard to think of a more attractive and inspiring contender for the American Presidency in modern times than Adlai Stevenson; but I have always been certain that one of the reasons for his failure was the American people's

undecipherable nose for the ultimate political weakness in a man, their X-ray vision that can always tell those from whom the final inch of political steel is missing. John Kennedy, American Ambassador to the United Nations, was seen in 1972, and whatever the crimes of President Nixon, for which he has been condemned to the oblivion of history, nothing can wipe out from his record the fact that he saved America, and the world, from George McGovern.

The question that has to be asked of liberals—and in view of Mr. Moynihan's background and tough upbringing he will, I am sure, recognize it—is, do they, or do they not, know where to put the razor-blades in the potatoes?

It is on that antithesis that our future may rest: the debate, that is, between those who think that freedom should do nothing to provoke the hostility of its enemies, and those who think that freedom is everywhere on the retreat precisely because this attitude has been dominant for so long, and who are determined to carry the war of ideas to the enemy. I have no doubt at all on which side of that argument I stand, and it is the same side as Mr. Moynihan, which is also the same side as such American heroes of mine as Professor Sidney Hook and Arnold Beichman, and such British freedom-fighters as Mr. Reginald Prentice and my beloved WW.

Mr. Moynihan's position at the United Nations is an easily understood one. In the first place, he sees free countries, especially his own, denounced and trampled by some of the vilest tyrannies the world has

ever known. In the second place, he sees countries run by gangs of corrupt and rapacious beggars denouncing and trampling those nations, again especially his own, which have poured gigantic catapacts of aid into the beggars' open mouths, and thus enabled them to survive. In the third place, he sees racialist and racist oppressors peoples who are not so much as one-thousandth part as racialist or oppressive as the denouncers. He sees these things, which all his predecessors in his present post have seen, and he does not like them, which could also be said of those who have previously borne his responsibilities. But unlike them, he goes further; he does not confine himself to defending freedom when it is attacked, which has hitherto usually been the American way, and still less does he adopt the abject posture of the present British Government, which refuses even to defend freedom, preferring instead to denounce those who do.

(Whence the mewling of Mr. Richard, the other day, on the subject of Mr. Moynihan himself.) Mr. Moynihan takes the offensive, and when he sees a spade his first thought is to call it a spade, and his second thought, on which he usually acts, is to call it a bloody shovel.

Noticing that President Amin is a racist murderer, Mr. Moynihan does not say that, by and large and taking one thing with another, President Amin's policies do sometimes seem to suggest that he is apt to pay too little attention to ensuring that Uganda standards of justice and race-relations are as high as could be wished; instead, he says that President Amin is a racist murderer, and he deliberately compounds his offence by drawing attention to the fact that President Amin is the elected titular head of the Organization of African Unity.

Then again, Mr. Moynihan has observed that the democratic countries, which have no empires or subject peoples, are constantly denounced by the representatives of the Soviet Empire, and by the various tyrannies of the Third World, for being insufficiently useful towards the latter, although they have, in the past, contributed many millions of millions of dollars to their upkeep. He does not, as Mr. McGovern or a Harold Wilson would, cringe in acceptance of this impudent rebuke, pausing only to remark on the "superior capacity of Marxism to induce guilt"; he continues: "It is said that if a Communist regime were to take over the Sahara, there would in time be shortage of sand. But we can be fairly confident that to the very end there would be those in the West who would build swimming pools for the rich in the West."

Further, Mr. Moynihan sees that, at the United Nations, resolutions are often passed which are denounced by regimes such as those of South Africa and Chile for imprisoning hundreds of people on the ground of their beliefs. Mr. Moynihan does not dissent from such denunciations, on the contrary, he supports them vigorously. But he does not fail to make plain that they come ill from countries such as those of the Soviet Empire, which between them have hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of people in gulags.

The consistency, vigour and truth of Mr. Moynihan's speeches (I am sorry he allowed himself to be persuaded to remove from his

speech on the infamous Zionist resolution a statement to the effect that it marked the takeover of the asylum by the lunatics) deserve the highest praise, and I am not concerned with those who disapprove of what he says. But the criticism of him that is often heard even from those who agree with his sentiments takes the form of a wish that he would not express them. This is the don't-make-trouble philosophy, and I am as sick of it as Mr. Moynihan is, and possibly sicker.

For too long now we have gone on accepting all the lies our enemies tell, apologizing for things we have not done, to those who have done far worse than the worst they falsely accuse us of doing, and supporting those whose principal activity is siding with our enemies, undermining the efforts of those who not only see the danger we are in but wish to do something about it.

And where have we got with the policy of speaking in whispers and obligingly turning our backs to any boot that wants to kick us? Is freedom stronger now than it was a decade ago, or weaker? Has our influence among the tyrannies of Black Africa or the Arab world or Asia increased, or diminished? Do the aggressors and imperialists fear us more, or less? Are our own people increasingly reactionary of their hold on their democratic beliefs, or has that hold slackened?

In the answers to these questions lies the value of Mr. Daniel Moynihan. The policy we have pursued is not only wrong, it is foolish, too; it not only betrays what we stand for, it helps ensure that what we stand for will lose in the battle against those who wish to destroy it. Mr. Moynihan has begun to sound the trumpet to long neglect, to sound sweet in my ears, and I suspect that it may awaken echoes long silent in the minds of many who have almost ceased to hope. Long may he continue to blow.

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finite and the Government is therefore carefully monitoring the exploitation of oil and natural gas by the phased granting of concessions and other more direct controls on the companies. It is hoped thereby, as in Britain, to allow oil revenue to continue into the next century and also to spread the social effects of the increase in wealth over a longer period. At the same time it is envisaged that, in the long term, the role of the state in the extraction process will be widened; the multi-national companies will be reduced to the capacity solely of consultants, entrepreneurs and possibly minority shareholding parties with the Norwegian State Oil Company in the development of Norway's continental shelf deposits.

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John Blair

Peter Walker on local government reform

Why most criticism of the new councils is undeserved

When, within a few weeks of becoming the minister responsible for local government in 1975, I announced to a Conservative conference that it was my intention to go ahead quickly with local government reform, I opened my speech with the words: "Only once in a century will there be a politician fool enough to embark upon the reform of local government. I have decided to volunteer myself for that sacrifice this century. For there is no way in which one can reform local government that will be praised and applauded. For all those against change will be vocal, and after local government is reformed all future mishaps for at least a decade to come will be blamed upon the reform of local government."

I cannot, therefore, complain of the large volume of criticism that has followed the reform of local government. I can, however, complain at its inaccuracies, and I do defend not just the reform of local government for the first time in almost a hundred years, but I also have no regrets as to the principles I applied to that reform.

To listen to the current critics one would consider that the great mass of the people and those interested in local government and politicians had defended the existing system. It is worth recalling the events that led to local government reform.

On February 3, 1970, the then Labour Government published its White Paper stating that it was absurd to continue with 134 county councils and more than 1,000 district councils and that it was the intention to follow the principles of the Maud Report on Local Government Reform, which advocated the abolition of all existing local authorities and their replacement with 58 large unitary authorities and three metropolitan areas—Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester.

After consultation, the Labour Government announced that it was its intention to have 51 unitary authorities and five metropolitan areas. Mr. Crosland, speaking in the House on February 18, 1970, said: "When we held our consultation on the Commission's Report there was no serious argument for keeping things as they are."

For those, therefore, who complain about the remoteness of local government following reform, they should recall that the two-tier system that I brought in is far less remote from people than that advocated by the Labour Government, and a reduction from 298,844 to 289,415. In fact, 27,800 extra posts were required to meet additional duties placed upon local government during that year, and by factors such as the replacement of outside contracting for professional services.

Another important factor in bringing about local government reform and creating larger districts and larger councils is that there is a natural tendency for services to improve to the best of the previous authorities.

Apart from salaries and swollen bureaucracies, the next most popular charge is that of extravagant new buildings for the new authorities which is well illustrated by our own county, Oxfordshire and Worcester. There has been an immense outcry over the building of a new county headquarters, the need for which has been entirely blamed on local government reform. The reality is that the new county headquarters Council had decided to have a new county headquarters before reform. Herefordshire County Council had decided to have a new county headquarters before reform. As a result of reform we have one new county headquarters, instead of two. But there is no doubt that for decades to come the blame for the entire cost of that new head-



Mr Walker: No regrets.

quarters will be placed on local government reform. Certainly the new headquarters is related to the increase that local government has brought to this country. For if one takes account of the responsibilities and the total of administrative costs, the new headquarters cost £2,121 and a year later so in fact there is a decrease.

I believe that the staff could have been more than the cost of 4.6 per cent. Doubtless there have been individual salaries out of line with what they should have been. My successor, Mr. Rippon, who was a possible during the transition could have arranged whole salary structures paid to be reduced. The Pay Board, the Labour Government the Pay Board and payment in its place, to the payment of some salaries. Even a successful, however, that salaries in the area of local government rose broadly in those of the country.

As far as the salary hoped for as a result of government reform, this is, of course, a matter for those concerned. Also, a disappointment of local government is that some people did not come to government in spite of social attempts to industry, and under local government there is more of their able to take on these important tasks.

In many local authorities elected to those before reform, was an understanding to remove off local government. It is not likely that these off been removed it would be right to have been removed, and this been a temporary co-government reform.

One must hope, that our elected council carefully examined the proposals on plan operating for a sense too, there is an duplication of effort. It is vital to have a very close to the to at the same time avoid any duplication the ably taking place now.

One thing I am certain that while local government has been the inflation of the years, had local government not taken place would today be a w of small authorities of collapse, capable of meeting it this period. I am sure that the wide range of local government will be of a lity as a result of local government reform, but at least 20 years w thus with the post credit for the best of will go to the the difficulties of local government will be accord government reform. The author is Coun for Worcester. © Times Newspapers

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"Spread some happiness this Christmas"

Reginald Bosanquet

"If you and I could look in at some 'homes' this Christmas we would find a big contrast to the happiness we expect in our own. Old people completely alone, and feeling all the lonelier 'because it's Christmas'. Some with no home at all, or without food in countries ravaged by hunger or disaster.

Our Christmas becomes a real Christmas by sharing some happiness with those who need it most. Here are some of the things you can send the lonely and the hungry."

Just £5—the cost of a modest turkey—will give a few ounces of rice every day for a year to supplement the diet of one desperately hungry old man.

£25 is a real help towards another Day Centre for lonely old people at home.

£100 provides a simple house overseas in your name. £150 perpetuates the memory of someone dear to you on the Founders' Plaque of a Day Centre.

If you believe in a happy New Year, please send hope to someone who has none of your blessings.

Your donation is desperately needed to help old people. So please use the FREEPOST facility and address your gift to: Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room 75, FREEPOST 37, LONDON W1E 6UZ (no stamp is needed).

Michael Leapman gets one woman's view of the Australian election result:

Germaine Greer brought her harp to the party but nobody asked her to play. She arrived in Australia during the election campaign and offered to help labour, but that said there was nothing she could usefully do. Miss Greer is the very archetype of the progressive Australian who was so delighted by the Labour win of 1972. But, in Australia as elsewhere, she has a controversial reputation, and the Labour people probably believed she would alienate more people than she would attract to the cause.

She was, as you would expect, horribly disappointed by the landslide to the Liberals, so I invited her for dinner to cheer her up. She is far taller than I, with a bubbly hair style akin to the Afro. She wore a blue denim dress and multi-coloured bracelets with which she fiddled through much of the meal.

She was suffering, she said, from pharyngitis, a disease of which I had not heard. It is apparently like laryngitis but in a different place. Luckily, this did not stop the fluent flow of her talk.

She ordered oysters, and told me that the best way to eat them was to go to an oyster island off the coast, take your clothes off, sit on a rock, open up the oysters with a knife and eat them straight away. This sounded to me as though it might involve the risk of a nasty injury, but she said the chief effect was to stimulate the sex drive. (I was a good deal taken aback, but with you, I noted the information and, having thus covered sex, steered the conversation towards politics.)

Her main worry about the

The Times Diary

Dinner with an unused woman

election result is that it signifies, as she sees it, a retreat by Australians into their old insularity and self-satisfaction. Gough Whitlam's win in 1972 was hailed by her as a sign that the country would develop closer links with the real world outside.

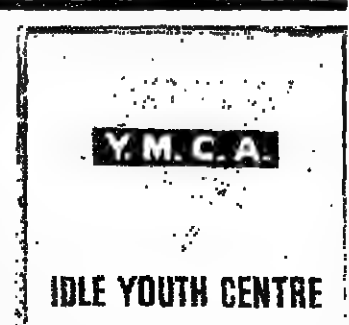
The trouble with Australia, she believes, is that its people are willing to put up with the second-rate, which permeates every aspect of life. That is why she and the most talented Australians are driven to live abroad. "Sensory deprivation" is how she describes it.

Australian houses, she believes, are suitable for little but quarrelling in the evening and living. In the hotel lobby she pointed to some shoddy finishing and grubby door panels—in the most expensive hotel in the Australian capital. An Australian book she was reading mis-spelt an author's name four times. Trivial points, but annoying.

Yet Australia has the highest literacy rate in the world, she pointed out. "Everyone can read and write but they can't read and write very much."

By now we were on the pudding—a Pavlova, an Australian dessert which Miss Greer insisted I try. It is a meringue with cream, passion fruit, ice cream, strawberries. Unsubtle but fine for those with a sweet tooth.

We went to the lobby for a brandy, pursued by a drunken Danish journalist who kept saying: "I have to prepare a com-



Today's sign was photographed by P. J. Walker of Bradford in that city, and bears out what they say about the younger generation being pampered.

mentary by 2 am." As we sat down, Miss Greer pointed out that my tie, a purple one, exactly matched the chair coverings.

"I must warn you," I declared, "that anything you say about my tie will be taken down and used in the Diary." (The phenomenon is becoming well, phenomenal. I have had these ties for a year or more, but suddenly, since Esther Rantzen started the trend, every desirable woman I meet is unable to resist commenting on the one I happen to be wearing.)

I drove Miss Greer to where she is staying, the house of Sue Ryan, who on Saturday was elected Labour senator for the Canberra District. She told me

about her rather sombre victory party at which feminists and Labour supporters had been going round muttering that, following the electoral defeat, they would be glad to go "back on the streets where they belong."

Mrs Ryan and Miss Greer doubted whether they would, and so do I. They are more like Miss Greer, to take to the jumbo jets and get out.

One of the most colourful figures in the campaign has been Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, the right-wing Premier of Queensland. A Canadian reporter went to Brisbane to interview him and was greeted by the Premier thus: "Ah, Canada. Isn't that the place with a Connie for a Prime Minister?"

When the gear had been sold, everyone climbed up to sit on the fence. I apologized to the woman in a wide station next to me for the inelegant way in which I had made my excuse, explaining that there was no opportunity for fence-sitting in Gray's Inn Road, except metaphorically.

I engaged her in talk about politics and she said: "Most of the people here would vote Country Party, seeing as they're country people."

Owners of their children rode their horses round the ring while bidding progressed. Most were small ponies but a few were work horses. Call farmers whose land is hilly still use horses to round up their animals, though on flatter land motor bikes are now used for the job.

The average price was about £150, and people complained this was low by recent standards. They blamed it on the economic climate. No doubt things will improve once Malcolm Fraser turns on the lights.

than usual because of two competing sales nearby. There were hardly more than 50 people, many wearing wide-brimmed cowboy hats. A woman carried a poster advertising the local rodeo next month.

The first things to be sold were saddles and bridles, spread over the fence at the side of the middle of the pen while the bidders formed a cluster round him.

The tobacco auctioneer, Adams's partner was barely decipherable. Occasionally, familiar phrases broke through, like "You've got to be joking," as somebody put in a particularly derisive bid.

Most buyers shouted their bid. None of your discreet nods as at Christie's.

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Tamara Fraser, wife of Prime Minister, has of glamour in her "I loathe being in eyes," she said, the washing up. It's just got to go.

Strine

People like me bleed with pride of the election as to follow. One cut used was "bludgeoned seriously" as a idiom was simply the unen one native said originally meant keepers.

The Liberal-Ct. tion used it as a relation against people w claimed, living a free case on benefits.

I am grateful Whitlam, wife o leader, for intro "poos," which The Australian said, were not su. be fooled by Himm.

I have also I whingers, who And for a long mystified by a sounder like was used as a abuse. Inquiry although it was differently.

Robin Young's publishers will week, but Marc on operation will be out of act.



THE POLISH EXPERIMENT

It is almost exactly five years since rioting workers brought down the tired and discredited regime of Mr Gomulka in Poland. The events of those days were significant beyond the frontiers of Poland. They showed that even a communist government can be brought down by determined strikers provided it is sufficiently rotten and provided the Russians do not step in to prop it up. More significantly still, it provided a rare example of a communist leadership admitting that a strike by workers in a socialist state can be attributed to something other than counter-revolutionaries or western provocateurs and that the grievances which reflect may be worthy of attention.

The decision to take this line was hotly disputed and was attacked with misgivings by other regimes in eastern Europe which feared that the Polish example could spread. It has meant that Mr Gierk, who took over the leadership at the time, has had to pay far more attention to public opinion than if the strikes had been suppressed by pure force and the workers granted no redress. His first five years are therefore particularly interesting as an example of an east European leader operating under a direct and openly expressed threat that there would be more trouble from below if he did not make the system considerably more responsive to the people.

ENEMIES WITHIN THE RAILWAYS

The campaign against rail cuts, backed by the railway unions with mass lobbying at Westminster today, will receive widespread support because people do not want to lose their railways. It is however a thoroughly misleading one because it poses a simple choice between more subsidy or less railway. There is a third choice: a more efficient railway giving an improved and still quite comprehensive service at lower cost to the taxpayer and user.

An enormous gap has opened up between the way services, including those of British Rail, are run and the way they could be run. Somewhere it must be bridged, but Norfolk's community bus is providing a village service at a cost of £1,500 a year compared with over £15,000 a year by a conventional bus. Even if the volunteer drivers were paid, and no fares charged, the community bus, offering a flexible and reliable service, would still cost only a third of the conventional bus. Yet even the conventional bus service is far

AS SPARINGLY AS POSSIBLE

The House of Commons will today be considering a recommendation from the Committee of Privileges to impose a penalty upon the editor and a contributor to *The Economist* for publishing details of a draft report of the Select Committee on a Wealth Tax. There can be no doubt that the offence was committed and there is relatively little dispute that Parliament must retain some powers to safeguard the privacy of its own committees. From time to time matters of national security are liable to be under discussion and not even the most fervent advocates of open government could maintain that it is in the general public interest to disclose everything said before or in the deliberations of every select committee.

But in acknowledging exceptions one must not forget the general rule itself: that Parliament should exercise its powers only in the last resort and when there is a specific need to do so. The Select Committee on Parliamentary Privilege said as much in its report in 1967: "The House should exercise its penal jurisdiction (a) in any event as sparingly as possible, and (b) only when it is satisfied that to

do so is essential in order to provide reasonable protection for the House, its Members or its Officers from such improper obstruction or attempt at or threat of obstruction as is causing, or is likely to cause, substantial interference with the performance of their respective functions."

It is not evident that any of these criteria were satisfied in the present case. The article in *The Economist* did not deter the Select Committee from reporting; nor is there any reason to suppose that the report would have been different if the article had not appeared. Indeed, the report suggests a certain innocence of the ways of politicians no less than of journalists: "their deliberations in Committee must be conducted in the knowledge that they are and will remain private, and free from outside pressure". The Select Committee on a Wealth Tax might well not recognize that description of their activities. It would not have applied even if *The Economist* had not written a word about them.

The more important task of a select committee the more likely it is that members will

be conscious of outside pressure and that there will be public interest in their progress. That is why not even the Cabinet can conduct their deliberations in the knowledge that they are and will remain private, and free from outside pressure. Whenever the House considers its rights there is always the danger of it confusing its own convenience with the public good. That is what the Committee of Privileges have done. It may have been embarrassing that the details of the wealth tax report were published when they were but that does not mean that this was damaging to the public interest. It is more probable that the public interest would suffer from the penalty proposed for the editor. Either his banishment from conducting his professional duties in the precincts of the House for six months would be a petty gesture, which would be unworthy of Parliament, or it would mean that *The Economist* would be rather less well informed for that period. That would hardly contribute to the public dialogue in which *The Economist* plays a valuable part. It would be wiser to see the incident in broader perspective and let the matter rest.

The Wiener Library

From Dr H. G. Adler
Sir, Our PEN Centre, founded by the International PEN in 1934, notes with great concern that the Wiener Library is to be moved from London to Tel Aviv for lack of funds to keep it operating in this country. During the past 40 years, this library has been built up into the world's foremost collection of documents and literature on Germany and Nazism.

cheaper than the railway, with its massive overheads, lack of flexibility, and low productivity. No one is suggesting the railway should be run by volunteers (though some lines are, very successfully) but it could be run far more efficiently and cheaply than it is. Pryke and Dodgson, of Liverpool University Department of Economics, calculated in their recent book *The Railway Problem* that British Rail, now losing £500m a year, could be viable by 1981 with little reduction in route mileage provided appropriate steps were taken to improve management and productivity.

The enemies of the railways are not the ones so readily conjured up by this campaign: "anti-rail planners at the Department of the Environment", "the Treasury", "the Roads Lobby". They are the enemies within who perpetuate inefficiencies and restrictive practices they know are dragging the system down. The railways probably have no external enemies. Ministers and officials certainly do not relish imposing on British Rail a discipline it has failed to impose on itself. As for the public, even those who rarely use the railways have an emotional attachment to them.

No doubt the union campaign will capitalize on this public support; but it is to be hoped that neither the public nor the minister to whom it is directed, Dr John Gilbert, will be misled. For what the campaign really seeks to do is reinforce what Pryke and Dodgson describe as "the present deplorable situation in which it [the railways board] devotes its best efforts to extracting money from the Government, and is prepared, if necessary, to mislead the Civil Service".

As an economist, banker and former Treasury minister, Dr Gilbert is probably better equipped than previous transport ministers to call the railway bluff and insist, as a price of continued support, on the elimination of inefficiencies for which the board and unions have no right to ask the public to pay. But it will take courage, and the support of his colleagues, to do so.

My Bill's proposal that persons who would prefer to be spared such an existence should be able, while of sound mind, to make a binding declaration to that effect implies no disrespect to the medical profession. The best doctor in the world cannot read the mind of an unconscious patient. But might not this proposal make some of the decisions which doctors have to face less agonizing, and at the same time offer them some protection in cases where there is a difference of opinion between the doctor and the patient's relatives? That would be my hope.

Yours faithfully,
WOOTTON OF ABINGER,
House of Lords,
December 12.

Manchester City Art Gallery

From Miss Brenda Capstick
Sir, Sir Geoffrey Agnew in his letter (December 13) rightly draws attention to the unhappy situation over the future of Manchester City Art Gallery, highlighting the political and local dilemmas to which important museums and galleries can become subject as a result of current responsibilities for their control being given both to county and district councils under local government reorganization.

The Museums Association has been actively concerned with these problems and specifically with the Manchester situation. Last summer when the compromise suggestion was made to split the City Gallery's collections—incidentally with the best left in the Mosley Street Gallery and the rest in the new City Art Gallery to other districts within the Greater Manchester Council—we offered the services of professional advisers to both authorities. Greater Manchester welcomed our approaches and a useful meeting was held last recently. Unfortunately the City did not have any immediate opportunity for professional consultation with outside experts.

We hope, however, that the City will discuss the matter with us in the near future and that a better solution can be reached.

Yours faithfully,
BRENDA CAPSTICK, Secretary,
The Museums Association,
87 Charlotte Street, W1,
December 15.

Mr Benn and the EEC

From Professor Peter T. Landsberg
Sir, You reported (December 12) that the Secretary of State for Energy had delayed an important EEC conference to attend a Labour Party function in Bridgwater where he made a presentation to a local meeting on the subject of energy. I just do not know the relevant facts. However, he is also reported as saying that through him the energy policy of the whole Government is being held up, and "without opening old wounds, it pleases me no end". Many people will be dismayed by such a remark, and will consider that it disqualifies the Secretary of State from continuing in office. Ministers have resigned for smaller lapses than that.

Yours, etc,
PETER T. LANDSBERG,
The Athenaeum,
111, Pall Mall, SW1,
December 13.

Treating incurable patients

From Lady Wootton of Abinger
Sir, In his letter published today (December 12), Dr Searle denounces the incurable Patients Bill, which I introduced into the House of Lords, in terms which are both misleading and uncompromising.

The Bill proposes that an incurable patient should have the right to receive adequate pain-killing drugs and to refuse treatment likely only to prolong his sufferings. This Dr Searle stigmatises as both unnecessary and a "terrible indictment of the medical profession". He reads into it an intimation that doctors are lacking in compassion, in that they "are reluctant to use" drugs which, he says, can control even severe pain without rendering the patient unconscious; and he asks for my evidence.

As I make no indictment, I have no evidence on that. But I do have evidence that the clause is not unnecessary. If it is true that severe pain is controllable, it is also clear that it is not always controlled. Dr Searle need look no further than the obituary columns of the newspapers to see every day announcements of deaths after much suffering "or after a long and painful illness".

To these I would add a personal experience. Some years ago the two people closest to me successively developed the cancer forms of cancer. Both suffered much pain over long periods. The first underwent one surgical operation and died less than a year later. The other died after twenty months and four operations, of a malignant objective, which, however, was a disastrous failure.

Over a period of nearly four years these two people were in and out of four hospitals as NHS patients. One spent some time in two nursing homes and on one occasion in an NHS paybed. As next-of-kin in both cases I had extensive contact with these various institutions and their medical staffs. I saw much compassion, but I learned from this experience that practice varies, and so do ethical attitudes and possibly also knowledge skills and available resources.

On the question of keeping people alive (or bringing them back from death) as "cabbages", Dr Searle ascribes me the misconception that the crucial decisions involved may be made by junior doctors immediately on a patient's arrival at hospital—an idea which has never entered my head. Here it is his turn to prove the matter a matter for doctors alone, as likewise must be the definition of death. But the question of whether a cabbage existence should be expensively maintained concerns also the patient's relatives.

My Bill's proposal that persons who would prefer to be spared such an existence should be able, while of sound mind, to make a binding declaration to that effect implies no disrespect to the medical profession. The best doctor in the world cannot read the mind of an unconscious patient. But might not this proposal make some of the decisions which doctors have to face less agonizing, and at the same time offer them some protection in cases where there is a difference of opinion between the doctor and the patient's relatives? That would be my hope.

Yours faithfully,
WOOTTON OF ABINGER,
House of Lords,
December 12.

Handling of the Chrysler crisis

From the late Mr Maurice Edelman, Labour MP for Coventry, North-West
Sir, As a Member of Parliament for Coventry for the last 30 years, I write to say how much I deplore the transaction between the British Government and Chrysler Corporation. Of course, the 25,000 jobs have to be saved; of course the separatist tendencies which would have been gravely accentuated if Linwood had been turned into a depressed area had to be frustrated. But the shambles of the present settlement with Chrysler which must be seen within the wider context of Government support for the motor industry, based on improvisations like the Ryder Report, should be studied more closely.

As far as Chrysler is concerned, they bought themselves into the old Rotherham firm and finally obtained a dominant holding, both with eagerness and pious undertakings, enshrined in a well-known letter of intent to Mr Benn, the Minister of Technology at the time. This guaranteed that they would not take any action which would disadvantage the British company in favour of other Chrysler subsidiaries.

I believe that this is a legally binding document and I have in recent weeks urged Mr Varley to take the matter to the courts, if necessary, just as the French were prepared to do when we threatened to cancel Concorde. I find it absolutely astonishing that with so many clear advantages, more legal and practical, the British Government should have made such an abject surrender in face of Mr Riccardo's

Defence cuts
From Mr Frank T. Blackaby
Sir, Lord Chalfont (article, December 8) and Mr Goodhart (letter, December 9), in their condemnation of any further cuts in military expenditure, have succeeded in giving the impression that no person in his right mind could possibly be in favour of them. I would like to put forward some of the arguments for a contrary view.

In any military alliance, it is reasonable that the rich should shoulder a larger proportion of their resources to the common cause than poor countries; that, after all, is simply an extension of the general principle accepted with taxation. Now nations are not rich or poor in absolute terms. Britain, as a purchasing power parity, is about 20 per cent lower than West Germany, and about 25 per cent lower than France. Yet the share of British output devoted to military uses is substantially higher than that of these two countries. This is the more curious, in that the alliance is a defensive alliance against the Soviet Union, and—in so far as there is a threat—both West Germany and France are more immediately threatened than we are.

Opponents of further defence cuts tend to write as if it were Britain's duty, all on its own, to match any increases in Soviet military expenditure. This is a relic from our imperial days. The Soviet Union's military expenditure is predominantly concerned with China and the United States. This explains the increase in the range of the Soviet fleet, for example; the Soviet Union in the last decade has decided to challenge the United States virtual monopoly of world oceans. There is indeed a risk that this may lead to a naval arms race between the two superpowers. That is absolutely no reason why we should join in.

Those who demand that we spend vast sums on ever more complex pieces of military apparatus misunderstand the nature of the threat to our freedoms. The risk of an attack from outside is negligible. The risk to our security lies not so abysmally that some anti-democratic group or party will succeed in obtaining power is not negligible. Through-deck cruisers will not help us then.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK T. BLACKABY,
Flat 2,
11 Hanson Street, W1,
December 9.

Assault on the police

From Mrs P. Russell
Sir, Mr Benedict Birnberg's letter (*The Times*, December 2) contains references to the police and police procedures which I consider unworthy of a prominent member of the legal profession.

Commenting on the James Committee recommendations he suggests that the right to a jury on a charge of assault on the police may reduce the number of trivial prosecutions for this offence. He infers that prosecutions are initiated by the police in the certain knowledge that convictions will be secured in every case on summary trial, whereas with a jury trial there is less possibility of a conviction? What under rubbish?

As the wife of a serving police officer I know that only those cases of assault on the police which warrant prosecution are taken before a court. In my opinion no case of assaulting a police officer can be spelled "trivial". Having accepted the duty of protecting life and property the police are entitled to expect the prosecution of any person who assaults them in the execution of that duty. Yet it is a fact that numerous cases of assault on the police are overlooked, being

Invalid tricycles

From Mr Adam Ferguson
Sir, The comments without which Mr Syd Tierney could not allow my article of December 4 to pass underline again the absurdity of the Government's policy in respect of invalid tricycles and the impossible position of those who are forced to support it. What sort of defence is it of the Minister for the Disabled—once so certain in his demands and eloquent in his condemnation of these machines—when he has published more about their "safety" than all previous ministers put together, or that in the October debate he was himself pointing out that the p 70 has more accidents than older models?

Does it occur to Mr Tierney (Letters, December 12) whose bright guess it is that the Model 70 turns over more frequently than its predecessors because of its higher speed that it is therefore, relative to its power, more unstable than they are? Any child who has ridden a pedal tricycle downhill could tell him that the faster you go the higher you must hang on. The semantic issue is of course a red herring; it remains so that the Model 70 is injuring disabled drivers at a much greater rate than the older models, and at a very much greater rate than converted four-wheeled cars.

Mr Tierney finds it "utterly clear" that I had not read the report of the debate. I must reassure him: not only did I study it in detail (including his own highly misleading contribution about the likely effects on some drivers of withdrawing the tricycle), but I did so in the copy of *Hansard* which Mr Alf Morris himself was good enough to let me have. He can ask me if he likes.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ADAM FERGUSON,
9 Addison Crescent, W14,
December 14.

Extradition from Ireland

From Mr Kader Asmal
Sir, In the present emotively charged atmosphere *The Times* has done a grave disservice to Anglo-Irish relations by publishing Mr deMassey's letter (December 12) wherein he accuses the Irish Government of "reluctance" to make "extradition orders in respect of known criminals and thugs". As a lawyer and as someone who is generally critical of the Irish Government, may I explain the facts? Under the Irish Extradition Act of 1965, anyone who is due to be returned to the United Kingdom to face charges of a criminal nature may challenge the validity of his arrest under the British warrant by invoking the plea that his offence, inter alia, is a political offence or an offence connected with a political offence. Once this plea is raised, it becomes a matter for judicial determination. Irish judges have not behaved any differently from, say, British judges would have, in the context of the present troubles.

The Irish Government does not bear any responsibility for the decisions of an independent judiciary. Even if the Government wished to change the law relating to the non-extradition of political offenders, they could not have done so because the Irish members—two of whom are distinguished members of the Supreme Court—of the Anglo-Irish Law Enforcement Commission which reported in 1974 found that the extradition of "political offenders" would be contrary to the Irish Constitution. It was because of this constitutional impasse that the Irish Government introduced the Criminal Law (Jurisdiction) Bill, which is now before the Oireachtas in Dail Eireann, and which will confer jurisdiction on Irish courts to try offences even if they have been committed outside the State.

The Irish Government, far from "harbouring and comforting" terrorists has invoked the powers of the Oireachtas to deal with those who are more draconian than anything in Britain to imprison more than 400 members of the IRA. For a poor country, the Government has quadrupled expenditure on security services in five years.

But the law necessarily places constraints on governmental actions in the security field. Mr deMassey has no sympathies for the Irish Government's difficulties. However, he ought to have a greater respect for the facts.

Yours faithfully,
KADER ASMAL,
Senior Lecturer in Law,
School of Law,
38 Trinity College,
Dublin 2,
December 12.

Those who demand that we spend vast sums on ever more complex pieces of military apparatus misunderstand the nature of the threat to our freedoms. The risk of an attack from outside is negligible. The risk to our security lies not so abysmally that some anti-democratic group or party will succeed in obtaining power is not negligible. Through-deck cruisers will not help us then.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK T. BLACKABY,
Flat 2,
11 Hanson Street, W1,
December 9.

Secrecy in the House

From Sir Edward Playfair
Sir, The recent hammering of *The Economist* prompts a question which has puzzled me for years, and the fact that no one seems to have raised it in this connexion puzzles me even more. Leaving aside evidence (as on military matters) which for security reasons must be taken in private, what reason is there for any of the proceedings of any standing or select committee of either House being conducted behind closed doors?

Yours faithfully,
E. W. PLAYFAIR,
12 The Vale, SW3,
December 13.

Classics graduates

From Mr L. P. Wilkinson
Sir, I was no less surprised than Mr Cavkwell of Oxford at your discouraging headline about openings for classical graduates, quoted from the Secretary of the Oxford University Appointments Committee. In October 1973, you will have good enough to publish my third decennial list, showing the various occupations of those who had graduated at this college in 1962/72 after studying classics for not less than half of their time at Cambridge (mostly all or two thirds of it). It seems opportune to bring the list up to date by adding those who graduated in 1973/75.

Graduate work in Ancient History (2), in sociology (plus teaching), and in medieval studies; deputy organist of a cathedral; diplomatic service; home Civil Service; Bank of England; solicitor; Law Society; librarianship course; teacher training course; medicine.

The medical student, having got an upper second in Classical Tripos Part I, withdrew for a year, during which he cleared off First MB Parts I-III in nine months before proceeding to the Medical Sciences Tripos.

Yours sincerely,
L. P. WILKINSON,
Trinity College,
Cambridge,
December 13.

Ordnance Survey maps

From Dr M. L. Parry
Sir, While your correspondent, Professor J. P. Lewis, may complain that the price of some Ordnance Survey maps has trebled since 1974, he would indeed be staggered by the Ordnance Survey's new charges for aerial photographs. From being £0.37 per photograph print in December 1974, they are now £3.00 in April, 1975—an eight-fold increase in a single price revision!

Such photographs were once widely used for resource surveys by universities and polytechnics and for planning by local government. But who can afford them now?

Yours faithfully,
M. L. PARRY,
Department of Geography,
University of Birmingham.

Too much legislation

From Mr R. T. Argyle
Sir, Your recent editorials "Running local government" and "A dreadful Queen's Speech" taken with Mr G. Hutchinson's recent articles on the Civil Service and certain published letters on the same matter have a common thread in them, which you have touched upon but which possibly needs further emphasis.

It is simply this; we have too much legislation.

The administration of each Act passed by Parliament imposes some burden on the Civil Service, on local government, or on the police. Some Acts may be of a consolidating nature and therefore the workload they impose may be carried by existing staff, but when a government creates a new department, or 66 Acts in the last session, and proposes a similar dosage of legislation this current session, we can only create a bigger bureaucracy, not but create a bigger bureaucracy, not but create a bigger bureaucracy.

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L. P. WILKINSON,
Trinity College,
Cambridge,
December 13.

Yours faithfully,
P. O'R. SMILEY,
Senior Classics Master,
Ampleforth College,
York,
December 14.

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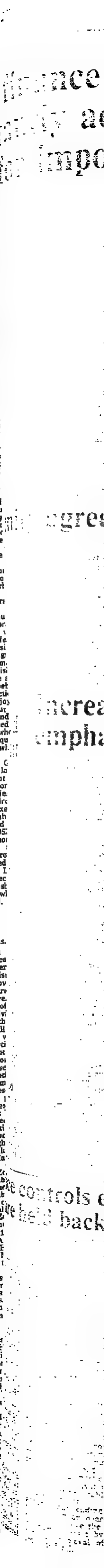
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I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ADAM FERGUSON,
9 Addison Crescent, W14,
December 14.



Government and Barclays to save part of Norton Villiers Triumph

BARCLAYS UNICORN

A financial service of the Barclays Bank Group

*Member of the Association of Unit Trust Managers
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Union gives warning of action to resist £200m job cutback

By Tim Jones

A stern warning of determined union opposition to British Steel Corporation's plans to save £200m on employment costs has been given by Mr Bill Sims, general secretary of the largest steel union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

Writing in his union's journal, he says that neither of the "crude possibilities" of massive manpower reductions or reduced earnings would be tolerated by the corporation's labour force. "It would be suicidal for the corporation to attempt such measures on their own initiative as from January 1", he writes.

According to Mr Sims, a saving of £200m on employment costs could only be achieved by the shedding of 50,000 employees or by reducing the earnings of every one of the 200,000 labour force by £20 a week.

The editorial gives the corporation fair warning of what outcome to expect from the meeting of the union's executive which is planned for Thursday.

And since it was written by Mr Sims, members of his union in key steelmaking areas have said that if the BSC is spooling for a fight the challenge will be accepted.

Reminding the Government of its obligation under the social contract to maintain employment, Mr Sims says that both

sides must be involved in seeking mutually acceptable solutions.

"The labour force only cannot be expected to continue to make all the sacrifices. There are other areas besides employment costs which must be considered."

He suggests that the Government should press for Community assistance in the form of grants or interest-free loans "reminding the EEC that the United Kingdom is importing about four times as much steel from the EEC than it is exporting to them."

Suggestions he makes to help the BSC to make substantial savings are: the transfer by government of a substantial part of the corporation's debt in Public Dividend Capital, or the writing off of the debt; consideration of temporary controls on steel imports; the Government keeping its side of the social contract and maintaining employment levels; the raising of capital from the sale of overseas BSC assets and surplus land and buildings in the United Kingdom.

Mr Sims said the corporation should renegotiate fixed price contracts and reduce the time lag between deliveries of steel and payments. It should also employ fewer "chiefs" at executive level and postpone all anti-pollution investment.

International rescue plan drawn up for tankers

By Peter Hill

Details of a complicated package of measures designed to alleviate the crisis in the world's tanker industry will be put to an international meeting of bankers, shipowners, shipbuilders and government representatives today.

The rescue scheme has been prepared by a special working party established by the Oslo-based International Association of Independent Tanker Owners (Intertanko) and is designed to achieve what its sponsors term "equality of sacrifice".

If implemented in full (but the difficulties of achieving worldwide approval and implementation are acknowledged), experts reckon the scheme could cost around \$5,000m (about £2,500m). While this is a considerable sum, economists have noted that the total mortgage debt of the tanker owners is around \$35,000m and the cost of taking no action at all could be three times as much as implementing a coordinated programme of action.

Officials of Intertanko refused, however, to disclose the contents of the report, prepared by Mr Robert Horton, of BP Tankers, Mr Jorgen Jahre, of the Norwegian shipowner, Mr O. R. Nordland, of Hamburg, and Mr L. A. Verneide, managing director of the German shipbuilding group, A. G. Weser.

Swiss connexion with banks in joint Europe float agreed

Brussels, Dec 15.—Finance ministers of European nations operating a system of floating currencies within a fixed range agreed today that the time was not yet ripe for a formal association of the Swiss franc with this system, known as the "snake".

But the ministers, meeting in Brussels, decided that the Swiss national bank should be connected with the consultation mechanism that exists between the central banks of the Benelux and Denmark, the snake, Norway and Sweden are associated with the joint float.

Finance ministers of Norway and Sweden joined ministers at Monday's brief conference. They will be joined later by their EEC colleagues to prepare a joint communiqué on the Group of Ten finance ministers meeting on December 19 in Paris and the 20-nation interim committee of the International Monetary Fund in Jamaica early next year. —AP.

members decided to postpone the issue without prejudicing future solutions.

Conference participants said M. Jean-Pierre Fourcade, French finance minister, again raised objections to a formal association of the Swiss franc with the snake. He expressed fears that the franc could push snake currencies up against the dollar.

France, West Germany, the Benelux and Denmark, the snake, Norway and Sweden are associated with the joint float. Finance ministers of Norway and Sweden joined ministers at Monday's brief conference. They will be joined later by their EEC colleagues to prepare a joint communiqué on the Group of Ten finance ministers meeting on December 19 in Paris and the 20-nation interim committee of the International Monetary Fund in Jamaica early next year. —AP.

CAA 134 pc phone charge rise refused

The Price Commission rejected 13 price rise notifications during November, one of them from the Civil Aviation Authority, seeking approval to put up the telephone charges it makes within Heathrow Airport by 133.7 per cent.

In another 14 cases companies withdrew applications, and in 53 cases the increases sought were reduced by the Commission.

During the month, 26 distributors also agreed to make price reductions worth an estimated £7.06m, to eliminate excess profits, revealed in returns to the Commission.

In the regions, 151 smaller companies agreed to reduce prices by £39.1m, to eliminate excess profits, and 61 price reductions were made following complaints.

Japan relaxes control on overseas lending

The Bank of Japan yesterday allowed Japanese foreign exchange banks to increase their short-term lending overseas. The bank will also allow foreign banks in Japan to increase their conversion of foreign currencies to yen from January 5.

The actions are aimed at increasing the supply of money to Japanese affiliates overseas and to domestic companies.

Catering recovery

Turnover in the British catering industry recovered in October after a sharp fall in the previous month. Turnover was 17 per cent ahead of the same month last year. During the three months ending in October it was 18 per cent more than in the 1974 period.

French trade surplus

Contrary to expectations, the French trade figures for November reveal a slight credit balance. Imports amounted to 18,544m francs (some £2,300m) for a surplus of 71m francs. The cumulative surplus since January is now 6,525m francs. Exports rose after a period of levelling off.

Tokyo deficit

Japan's trade deficit fell to \$50m (about £25m) in November from \$257 in October. This compared with a \$32m deficit in November last year, and was the seventh consecutive monthly deficit. There was a sharp fall in imports last month.

Expansion for Swedish Hoverlloyd

By Michael Bailly
Transport Correspondent

Swedish Hoverlloyd is considering expanding its Channel Hovercraft operation following a 66m order yesterday for a further Mountbatten class craft from British Hovercraft Corporation.

New services are likely to be opened up either in Europe or elsewhere within two or three years, Mr James Hodgson, managing director, said last night.

Hoverlloyd had record traffic of around 925,000 passengers and 150,000 cars this year, and expected to make a record profit of nearly £500,000, he said.

The new craft, due for delivery in 1977, will bring a welcome fillip to BHC's Isle of Wight works, now facing competition from a new French craft in a few months' time. It is hoped also for a £10m order from British Rail to enlarge its two cross-Channel craft.

Hovercraft are now carrying 30 per cent of all cross-Channel passenger and car traffic, and with the Channel Tunnel postponed or cancelled Hoverlloyd's fourth craft will maintain its market share from 1977 on Mr Hodgson said.

Development Agency embarks on Scottish task

By Ronald Faux
With £200m of government money the Scottish Development Agency yesterday began work on its daunting brief of boosting the economy, creating jobs and improving the environment in Scotland.

Sir William Gray, the chairman, told a press conference in Glasgow after the first meeting of the agency's board, that despite criticism that the £200m budget was "small beer" it would be "very valuable indeed in bringing a new spirit into the Scottish economy."

"It is open to us to go back to the Secretary of State if it proves insufficient," Sir William said.

The SDA has taken over the work of the Scottish Industrial Estates Corporation, from which it inherited 7,000 new jobs presently in the pipeline, and the Small Industries Council for the Rural Areas of Scotland.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Case against import controls

From Mr D. Lewis

Sir, Noting the chorus of requests in recent weeks for import controls from MPs and other pressure groups with vested interests, I have looked in vain for a spirited defence of our system of liberalized trade from our political leaders. This has not been forthcoming is surely yet another commentary on the intellectual poverty of the political leadership we have in this country and which has perhaps contributed to our present economic difficulties.

In the past 25 years the world as a whole and the industrialized nations in particular have experienced the biggest explosion of wealth known in the world's history. I believe it is the longest and most sustained growth in prosperity the world has ever known and we are only now pausing for breath. All this has been carried on the back of the biggest expansion in world trade ever recorded. Surely it must be accepted that there is some inter-connection between the two.

Trade takes place only when both parties get a benefit. Nobody in Britain buys imported

goods when there are better domestically produced substitutes available at a more competitive price. To restrict or cut off imports means that the consumer will pay more for domestically produced goods and thus suffer a real fall in the standard of living. Let me say that the standard of living does not matter. It is this which pays for our schools and hospitals and must support our progress towards a higher level of civilization.

The road to progress for the world as a whole and for us too must lie in the direction of greater internationalism: of a freer exchange of ideas, of cultures, of goods and of services. This will be of benefit to all. The path of economic nationalism, of trade restrictions, is downwards and backwards, to an isolationist society and economic backwardness fenced off from the rest of the world through the shortsighted and mistaken belief that we can thereby improve our economic lot.

Restrictions of trade by import controls runs counter to everything which we and the other leading nations of the world have been working towards for the past generation. It is contrary to the principles of Gatt, EFTA, the EEC, and every other one of the agreements and institutions we have

so painstakingly created since the last world war.

To think that restrictions of the British people have traditionally been a good thing, liberal progressive, should wish a road of trade restriction first stage of an economic recession is sudden unemployment as our own, or high have not adopted in vain attempts to win the economic tie of the world, and them have a less complex social security system, the worst effect of unemployment. Where is the courage, the steadfast dedication to hold principles upon which prosperity has been inherited in all the international agreements to which subscribed? Where leaders with the courage to put it squarely to the public not strongly against in their absence depression in the nation of our democracy. Yours truly, D. LEWIS, Chelsea House, Brentnham Hall Road, London W5 1DR, December 9.

EEC seeks 'areas of opportunity'

Since the collapse of the Unidata computer collaboration between Philips in The Netherlands, Siemens in Germany and CII in France, the European Commission in Brussels is concentrating on areas other than mainframe computers in its search for viable European data-processing programmes.

These areas include minicomputers, the peripherals and distributed-processing activity known as "peri-informatics"; software; and very large scale integration (VLSI) microcircuits.

This was indicated in Manchester last week by Mr Christopher Layton, a director in the industrial affairs directorate of the Commission. He was speaking at the opening of the new headquarters of the National Computing Centre.

"We must go for the areas of opportunity," he said, "where the market has not been pre-empted and blocked off by dominant companies."

Some elements of a strategy were apparent, in spite of the fact that we were "far from achieving the central industrial objective of creating a viable and competitive European data-processing industry."

These elements were to develop common European standards; promote the portability of software; identify areas for joint applications development; encourage the mini-computer and "peri-informatics" industry; build up a strong VLSI capability ("a key to the future of the entire European computing, telecommuni-

Computer news

cation and electronics industry"); and develop a European telecommunications policy.

By April, next year, Mr Layton said, "we hope to bring together some of the strands of those emerging policies into a four-year programme for data-processing in Europe."

Britain's National Computing Centre, Mr Layton said, was beginning to play a wider role on the European stage, particularly in standardization and in joint research projects.

In identifying research projects for Community support, the Commission valued highly the NCC's contacts with computer users. "The user orientation of the NCC is a crucial element which we have to transfer to the Community level."

Mr Layton said he would like to see, at the European level, a users' association of the type just established in the United Kingdom.

This was a reference to the National Computer Users' Forum, one of two recent developments mentioned at the NCC headquarters opening by Mr David Finberg, director of the centre.

Previously an informal grouping of various United Kingdom computer users' associations, this new forum is using the NCC as a secretariat. Its first main task is to consider the recent report on "The future of real-time technology" produced by the Department of Industry's Computer Systems and Electronics Requirements Board.

duced by the Department of Industry's Computer Systems and Electronics Requirements Board.

The second new body mentioned by Mr Finberg is the National Advisory Committee on Computer Security, which recently held its first meeting in London.

The new NCC headquarters building was officially opened on December 10 by Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, as one event in a week-long programme of public and private presentations at which NCC staff and activities were exposed to outside contact.

Museum gallery opens

The new computing gallery at the Science Museum, London, will be open to the public from 10 am on Thursday, next, December 18. The official opening will be by Captain Grace Hopper, USN, the pioneer computer programmer, before an invited audience on December 17.

Network service

The international time-sharing services marketed by Honeywell Bull in France are to be handled by a newly created French-registered company which will come into existence at the same time as the new CII-Honeywell Bull computer company.

The services are known as Honeywell network information services. Kenneth Owen

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Interim Statement 1975

	6 months ended 30th September	Year ended 31st March
£000	1975	1974
Turnover	28,771	26,832
Group profit before tax	835	761
Net profit after tax and minority interests	367	341
Ordinary dividend	161	130
Retained to provide additional working capital	192	193
	193	426

- * Results steadily on course.
- * Improved liquid position.
- * Overseas activities expanding.
- * Interim dividend raised. Maximum permitted dividend increase (10%) anticipated for 1975/76.

Patrick Edge-Partington
Chairman.

2 Lygon Place, London SW1W 0JT

15th December 1975.



The Times Awards for the best advertisement of a company's results to appear in 1975

The final date by which entries must be received is January 5, 1976.

All entries are free but must have appeared in the pages of *The Times Business News* during 1975.

The following are the categories in which the awards will be made:

1. Annual Results
 - (a) Colour or Black and White. Half page or larger, or equivalent.
 - (b) Colour or Black and White. Less than half page or equivalent.
2. Interim Results or Preliminary Figures
 - Colour or Black and White (All sizes).

Entries should take the form of art pulls mounted on board, with a clear indication of the category in which they are to be judged. Six unmounted art pulls should also be provided for the use of the judges. They should be sent to:
Advertisement and Marketing Director
The Times Awards
New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road
London WC1N 8EZ
Presentation of the awards will be made early in 1976.

Chilean Government \$ Sterling Loan of 1922

MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED hereby give notice that a Drawing of Bonds of the above Loan took place on December 15, 1975, attended by Mr. Keith Francis Croft Baker of the Firm of John Venn & Sons, Notary Public, when the following Bonds were drawn for redemption at par on 1st January 1976:

33 Bonds of £100 Nominal Capital each	—Numbers—
42 139 143 266 381 494 677 773 843	
1243 1337 1443 1610 1687 1936 2170 2410 2697	
2893 3063 3175 3321 3713 3754 3908 4287 4326	
4989 5220 5357	
28 Bonds of £50 Nominal Capital each	—Numbers—
5891 5978 5875 6077 6222 6325 6493 6732 6773	
7003 7276 7373 7679 7912 8124 8258 8699 8700	
8952 9019 9022 9063 9141 9301 9335 9463	
30 Bonds of £20 Nominal Capital each	—Numbers—
9298 9715 9752 9816 9943 9998 10017	
10133 10295 10413 10432 10632 10661 10694	
10866 11042 11093 11317 11423 11439 11446 11631	
12130 12409 12683	

Witness—K. F. G. Baker, Notary Public
Each of the above Bonds when presented for redemption must bear the coupons dated 1st July 1976 at subsequent coupons otherwise the amount of missing coupons will be deducted from the price to be repaid. Lists of current and outstanding Bonds are available from Morgan Grenfell & Co., Limited, Registrars Department, 4, Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2P 2NB.

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The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the above-mentioned stock to the Official List. Particulars relating to this stock are available in *Extel* and *Moodies* Statistical Services and copies of the statistical cards may be obtained during usual business hours (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) for 14 days after 16th December, 1975 from:—

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Mr. David Smith, Managing Director

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Turnover	£12.5m	1974	1975	1974	1975
Profit	£1.5m	1974	1975	1974	1975
Dividend	£0.5m	1974	1975	1974	1975
Share Price	125p	1974	1975	1974	1975

Guest Keen and Nettlefolds Ltd. 14th May 1975

Portals: confidence based on a good orderbook for essential products.

A Summary of the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. J. W. Smith, in the 1974 Annual Report.

The Chairman's statement and report, as presented to the shareholders, are a testament to the confidence in the company's future. The Chairman, Mr. J. W. Smith, has outlined the company's strategy for the future, which is based on a good orderbook for essential products. The company's strategy is to continue to invest in research and development, and to expand its operations into new markets. The Chairman has also highlighted the company's strong financial position, and its commitment to its shareholders.

Portals Holdings Limited
Liquid and Water Treatment Engineers & Specialist Fabric Manufacturers

Portals Holdings Ltd. 12th September 1975

British Industry, the real dangers

Lord Denning's speech to the House of Lords on 11th August 1975.

Lord Denning's speech to the House of Lords on 11th August 1975, was a landmark event in British history. Lord Denning, who was the President of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, spoke out against the government's policies towards British industry. He argued that the government's policies were leading to the decline of British industry, and that this was a real danger to the country. Lord Denning's speech was widely praised, and it led to a change in the government's policies towards British industry.

Tube Investments Limited
21st August 1975

Last year, Taylor Woodrow's profits were up by 15%. If you want to know who benefited, look in any mirror.

In 1974, Taylor Woodrow's profits were up by 15%. This was a significant achievement for the company, and it was a testament to the hard work of its employees. The company's profits were up because of its strong financial position, and its commitment to its shareholders. The company's profits were also up because of its good orderbook, and its commitment to its customers.

Taylor Woodrow
The World Wide Team of Engineers, Constructors and Designers

Taylor Woodrow 15th May 1975

Ours is a one-word history...progress

Bowing

C.T. Bowring & Company Ltd. 10th October 1975

Rolls-Royce Motors exports quality and brings profit to Britain

Rolls-Royce Motors

Rolls-Royce Motors Holdings Ltd. 7th April 1975

When you publish details of your company's activities, whether it be a Corporate Advertisement, Company Statement or Interim Report, you are displaying the bare bones of your company to the business public. Whether you are discussing your products, services, profit, growth or areas of diversification you are presenting your company's business acumen to both your competitors and public alike. Another area where you can show good business sense is by your choice of advertising medium. Over the last twelve months a large number of leading companies have chosen to present themselves to the business community through The Times Business News. And with good reason. By advertising in The Times Business News they were talking to the prominent and successful people from many varied professions. They were reaching the decision makers; people whose business is money, like those in government, the city, the professions, and in the private and public sectors of industry. And, on a world-wide scale, they were reaching the international business community. So, when you want to talk to the influential and successful, think of The Times Business News. We make good business sense.

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS
Mr Richard H. Selmon, Financial Advertisement Director, 01-837 1234, Ext. 7696.

هكذا من الأصل

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Dec. 12. Dealings End, Dec. 24. \S Consignee Day, Dec. 29. Settlement Day, Jan. 7.
 \S Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

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Telephone: 01-493 8080TUESDAY, 16th DECEMBER, at 10.30 a.m.
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the property of G. M. Cavendish, Esq., and other owners
Cat. 12 illustrations 11.25TUESDAY, 16th DECEMBER, at 10.30 a.m.
MODERN SPORTING GUNS, ANTIQUE
FIREARMS, ARMOUR AND EDGED WEAPONS
Cat. 19 plates 4pTUESDAY, 16th DECEMBER, and the following
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Catalogues (post free) from 2, Merrington Road, London SW16 1RG. Telephone: 01-381 3173

NEW YEAR SALES

The first sale at Bond Street is on Thursday, 8th January, 1976. The galleries will be open for viewing from Monday, 5th January. The first sale at Belgrave is on Tuesday, 6th January 1976. The galleries will be open for viewing from Monday, 29th December (except Thursday, 1st January).

Representative in Scotland: John Robertson, 19 Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AH. Telephone: 031-226 5438

ART AT AUCTION 1974-75. THE YEAR AT SOTHEBY PARKE BERNET. IS NOW AVAILABLE FROM BOOKSHOPS. PRICE 210. OR DIRECT FROM SOTHEBY PARKE BERNET PUBLICATIONS, 36 DOVER STREET, LONDON W1X 3RB. PRICE 210.75 POST PAID.

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TUESDAY, 16th DECEMBER, at 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.
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NON-SECRETARIAL

ST. DUNSTON'S

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Receptionist at St. Dunstan's, a large and busy hospital in the City of London. The post is full-time, permanent and offers an excellent opportunity for a person with a good command of English and a pleasant personality. The successful candidate will be responsible for the reception of patients and staff, and for the management of the reception desk. The post is open to persons of both sexes. Applications should be sent to the Director of Staff, St. Dunstan's, 1, Old Broad Street, London EC2A 3JH. Closing date: 21st December 1975.

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Our lively recruitment consultancy seeks a young executive with sales and marketing experience to join our team in the recruitment field. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment of staff for various companies. The post is open to persons of both sexes. Applications should be sent to the Director of Staff, St. Dunstan's, 1, Old Broad Street, London EC2A 3JH. Closing date: 21st December 1975.

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Small & friendly company based in the City of London seeks a Mayfair. The post is full-time, permanent and offers an excellent opportunity for a person with a good command of English and a pleasant personality. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of Mayfair. The post is open to persons of both sexes. Applications should be sent to the Director of Staff, St. Dunstan's, 1, Old Broad Street, London EC2A 3JH. Closing date: 21st December 1975.

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Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

NON-SECRETARIAL

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P.A./SEC.

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